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Quarterly.

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE,

LYON G. TYLER,

PRESIDENT OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

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QUARTERLY

Historical Papers.

EDITOR: LYON G. TYLER, M. A.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

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"Temple Farm."

BY THE EDITOR.

On the 7th of January, 1633–4, court was held at a place called "York" on Charles River. By deed dated 2d May, 1634. "Martin Becker of Plymouth, England, merchant" leased for 11 years a tract of land in York plantation to Thomas Trotter, Thomas Jefferyes, and John Baylis. Martin Baker patented 600 acres "from Robert Bue's agst. Capt. Martur's (1) land," 24 April, 1635. Martin Baker was sheriff of New Kent in 1657. "Baker" and "Becker" were the same name.

George Ludlow obtained a patent, July 26, 1646, for 1452 acres lying in York Co., "beginning at the mouth of Wormeley's Creek, and from thence running up the River 555 poles unto certain marked trees," &c. 600 acres part thereof formerly granted unto Martin Baker by patent dated 24 April, 1635, and 750 acres called "Yorke plantation," purchased from George Menifie, Esq., unto whom the same was mortgaged by Sir John Harvey. Ludlow's land adjoined on the west the land patented by Capt. Nicholas Martian on 14 March, 1639. This land, and not Ludlow's, was the present seat of Yorktown. Martian's daughter, Elizabeth, married Col. George Reade of the Coun-

(1). Same as Capt. Martian, whose daughter, Elizabeth, m. Col. George Reade, of the Va. Council; dau. Mary, m. Major John Scarsbrook of Warwick Co.; and dau. Sarah, m. Capt. William Fuller, Gov. of Maryland.

cil; and his son Benjamin Reade sold fifty acres for a town to the County in 1691.

Old "York" was quite a different place from Yorktown. Court was often held there during the early part of the 17th century. Kiskiack was the first settlement in York County (1630). York was next (1632) and the Middle Plantation (1632) was the third. In September, 1632, and again in 1632–33, York was represented by Lyonell Goulston,(1) a Justice of York County. (2)

George Ludlow came of a prominent family, (3) of Wiltshire in England; and in Virginia was for many years a member of the Virginia Council, with rank of Colonel. He was baptized at Dinton 15th Sept., 1596, and his will was proved Aug. 1st, 1656. He left the farm on Wormeley's Creek, together with the rest of his property to a nephew, Lt. Coll. Thomas Ludlow, the son of Gabriel and Phillis Ludlow. Thomas was baptized at Warminster 1st Nov. 1624, and John Ludlow, his brother, qualified on his estate in Virginia, 20 Dec., 1660. (4)

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(1). Hen. Stats. i, 179, 203. But in the York records and Hen. i, 148, the name is spelt "Lyonell Rowlston." Commissioner for Elizabeth City in March, 1628–9. The following year he sent 2 men to Chiskiacke to plant corn. Hen., i. 139.

(2). It is to be kept in mind that until 1642–43 the County was called Charles River.

(3). For the English pedigree of the Ludlow family, see "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." Vol. 42, pp. 181, 184.

The arms of the family: Arg. A chevron between three martins' heads erased sable. CREST: A demi-martin rampant sable, Motto: Omne solum forte patria.

(4). The inventory of Lt. Coll. Thomas Ludlow, deced., by virtue of an order of Court, bearing date 20 Dec., 1660, was recorded Jan. 25, 1660–61, amount, though all the personalty was not valued, 113,686 pds. of tobacco and 449£ 6s 5d. in money. Among the articles. "Judge Richardson to yᵉ Wast in a picture," 0050 (pds. tob.) The books..0250. One rapier, one hanger and black belt..0250, "three

Mary Ludlow, widow of Thomas, married Rev. Peter Temple of York Parish, and moved with her three children to England. Her son, George, and daughter, Mary, died without issue and her daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Rev. John Wiles. In 1686, "Ludlow's Land" was sold [1] to Major Lawrence Smith. of Gloucester County.

This gentleman was a man of great consequence in his day. In March, 1675-6, the General Assembly in order to stop Indian depredations appointed[2] a number of forts, and Major Lawrence Smith commanded "111 men out of Gloucester Co." at a fort near the falls of Rappahannock river. These forts helped to exasperate the people in Bacon's favor, and Major Smith, who led the "trained bands" of Gloucester the next year against the rebels, was deserted on the field by his troops, who surrendered to

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p'r of new gloves and one p'r of worn buckskin gloves -- 070.," one small silver tankard new, one new silver hat band, two pair of silver breeches buttons, one wedding Ring, one sealed Ring, one flint stone ring of gold, "a pcell of sweet powder and two p'r of band strings," "several small bookes T. Ballard had wch hee rated at 00137," 12 white servants and ten negroes, 43 cattle, 54 sheep, and 4 horses,&c— York County Records, No. 3, pp. 108-'09.

(1). "This Indenture made the 6th day of November, &c., 1686, between John Wiles of the Parish of Culford in the County of Suff., Clerke, and Elizabeth, his wife, sister and heir of George Ludlow, late of the Parish and County of Yorke in Virginia, Gent Decd whoe was son and heire of Lieutenant Coll Thomas Ludlow, late of the said Parish and County of York, in Virginia Decd, who was nephew and heyre of Coll.George Ludlow Esqr late of the said parish and county York in Virginia Decd And Peter Temple of Sible Henigham in the County of Essex Clerk and Mary his wife Relict of the said Lieutenant Coll. Thomas Ludlow of the one ptie and Laurance Smyth of the County of Gloucester upon York river in Virginia, Esqr of the other ptie,"conveys to Lawrence Smith that tract "knowne by the name of Ludlowe's Land now or late in the occupacon of the said Peter Temple, &c., between the mouth of Wormeley's Creek and the land of George Reade, Esqr &c., containing 1700 acres," &c. Witnesses, Tho. Cracherode, Tho. Heyward, James Andrews.

(2). Hening's Stats. i, p. 327.

Ingram.[1] He was surveyor for the Counties of Gloucester and York in 1686.[2] In 1691, he laid out Yorktown on the land of Benjamin Reade. In 1699, the Governor recommended him among the "gentleman of estate and standing" suitable for appointment to the Council.[3] He died in 1700, and the honor of which the father was deemed worthy fell upon his son, John of Gloucester Co., who became Councillor and County-Lieutenant, and died about 1719-1720.

Another son, Col. Lawrence Smith, became the owner of the plantation at Wormeley's Creek.[4] We have the title set out in 1716, as follows:

At a court held for York County:—

(1) The author of "Ingrams Proseedings" facetiously describes Major Smith "as a gent: man that in his time had hued out many a knotty piece of worke, and soe the better knew how to handle such rugged fellows as the Baconians were famed to be." Force's *Historical Tracts.*

(2) York records.

(3) Sainsbury MSS. (State Library)

(4) The following are on record in York County Court.:

1. Deed, ack. June 24, 1703, from John Smith, of the Parish of Abington to Lawrence Smith, his brother, reciting the terms of a clause of their father's will—"Lawrence Smith, late of ye s^d^ Parish of Abingdon & County of Gloster decd." The testator had given 1300 acres in Abingdon parish to John Smith, and his lands in York parish and County to his son, Lawrence for life, remainder to his grandson John, who died Oct. 12, 1701. Mutual confirmation of title between the two brothers, Lawrence and John. Witnesses: Wm. Buckner, Augustine Smith, William Smith.
2. Deed, (ack. 1708), from "William Smith of Abingdon parish in the Co. of Gloster Gentle" to the "Honble John Smith, brother, of the said William, and of the parish and County aforesaid, Esq," for certain lands patented by John Jackson in Charles Parish, 17 Aug., 1637.
3. Deed, ack. May 19, 1735. from Lawrence Smith, of the Parish of Abingdon in the County of Gloster, Gentleman, "son & heir of John Smith, late of the same parish, Esq., decd., who was the eldest son & heir of Lawrence Smith, late of the same parish, Gentleman, also decd.," confirms lands in York to Lawrence Smith, of the parish of York, in the County of York, gent.

We the Jury impanelled & Sworn to try ye matter in Issue in ye Ejectione firmæ between Robert Westlake plt. & Lau^ce Smith, Deft. do find ye Patents granted by Nicholas Spencer, Esq. for ye Land in question unto William Cole, Esq., bearing date ye 20th day November, 1683, being for six hundred and eighteen acres of Land.

We also find ye deed of Wm Cole, bearing date ye 12 ^th day of June, 1685, whereby ye Lands mentioned therein are conveyed by ye s^d Wm Cole unto one Daniel Sheldon of London & that ye Lands in Controversie are thereby conveyed by ye s^d Cole to ye s^d Sheldon by virtue of which ye s^d Daniel was siezed of ye same & dyed siezed thereof.

We also find that by ye decease of ye s^d Daniel ye land now in question & in ye Patents & deeds afores^d mentioned is come or descended unto Gilbert Sheldon, Son & heir to

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[Hening Stats., vi, 407 say, Lawrence Smith of Gloster whose wife was Mary, gave June 12, 1691, two plantations in Gloster to his son, John, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Lawrence, alive in 1753.]

4. Deed, dated 18 May, 1734 between Lawrence Smith of Abingdon parish, Gloster Co., gent, and Henry Strachey, of St Margaret's parish Westmr, in the Co. of Middlesex, gent.

5. Deed, between John Strachey, "late of Sutton Court in the Parish of Chew Magna in the County of Somerset, Esq., now in Virginia, and Lawrence Smith of the County of Gloster, Gent," recites that "John Smith, late of Abingdon parish in the Co. of Gloster, in the Colony of Virginia, Esq.," and Elizabeth, his wife, were in right of said Elizabeth, seized of land adjoining the Brewer house yard in the Parish of St. Margaret's; that they sold the same to said John Strachey by deed 30 Aug. 1704, and, as security for the confirmation of the title by the children of the said John Smith, they mortgaged 719 acres in Ware parish, patented by Major Lawrence Smith 20 July, 1662, and 1200 acres in Abington parish, patented 20 Oct., 1690; that said John Strachey, who is father of said Henry Strachey, in the next above deed, now releases the said mortgaged lands in Gloster Co. to Lawrence Smith, "son & heir of said John Smith, Esq.," The deed mentions also a suit between the parties in the High Court of Chancery in Great Britain, and a decree therein, dated 26 Oct., 1731.

ye s^d Danl which s^d Gilbert(1) hath demised & leased ye same to ye pl^ts.

For ye Def^t we find a Patent for six hundred acres granted to Martin Baker and his heirs forever ye Twenty-fourth day of April, 1635. We find a Patent dated ye 21st of July 1646, by which 1452 acres of Land are granted to Geo. Ludlow, Esqr and his heirs forever in which Patent ye Land granted to ye s^d Martin Baker is included.

We find a Patent dated the 12th day of March, 1652, by which 1500 acres of Land are granted to ye s^d George Ludlow & his heirs forever in which Patent ye s^d 1452 acres are included.

We find that ye s^d Geo. Ludlow dyed seized of ye s^d Land in ye s^d Patents mentioned & and that after his death the Land did descend to Tho: Ludlow, his nephew and heir who dyed seized thereof.

We find ye s^d Thomas Ludlow left only three children, George, Elizabeth and Mary and that ye s^d George, son of ye s^d Thomas, was seized of ye s^d Lands & dyded so seized without issue.

We find that after ye death of ye s^d George Ludlow y^e

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(1). In Berry's History of Sussex Co., Judith, eldest dau. of George Rose and of Judith his wife, dau. of Sir John Chapman, mar. (1) Sir Maurice Digges, (2) Daniel Sheldon of Ham, Co. Surry, and by last marriage had 1, Gilbert; 2, Judith, 1680; 3, Mary. Sir Maurice Diggs was eldest son of Thomas Diggs, heir of Sir Dudley.

In York Co. Court, Virginia, is the record of a power of Attorney from "Gilbert Sheldon, Esq., only son and heir at law of Daniel Sheldon, late of London, Esqr." decd to "William Sheldon of York County in Virginia in partes beyond the seas, Jno Clayton of James City County in Virga. Esqr and Joseph Walker in York County afores^d Merch^t." Dated 7 Dec., 1715.

Also a power of Atty. from "Gilbert Sheldon of Queen's Square in the county of Middlesex, Esq." to Cole Digges of York County to acknowledge a lease and release to Joseph Walker of York County in the Dominion of Virginia, Esq., of lands formerly patented by Robert Kinsey, and conveyed 12 June, 1685 to Daniel Sheldon of London, Esq. who by his last will dated 16 Feb., 169[illegible], devised the same to Gilbert Sheldon, his only son, party to these presents." Proved March 21 1719.

William Sheldon, above mentioned, died s. p., but his name is preserved in the Sclater family in Virginia.

son of ye s^d Tho. ye lands did descend to ye Eliz^a his sister & heir.

We find that ye s^d Elizabeth together with John Wiles her husband & Peter Temple & Mary, his wife, by Indenture of bargain & sale, bearing date ye 6^tu day of Novemb 1686, did legally convey all ye Lands mentioned & contained within ye bounds of ye s^d Patents to Lawrence Smith, father of ye s^d Deft & to his heirs forever.

We find ye s^d Law Smith dyed Seized of ye s^d Lands.

We find ye will of Col^o Lawrence Smith dated ye 8th of August, 1700. hereto annexed.

We find ye Deposition of Edwd Moss hereto annexed.

We do not find ye bounds of ye Land Claimed by ye Plt. to have been ascertained or described otherwise than in ye sa Patent to ye s^d Wm Cole nor before the time of granting ye s^d Patent to ye s^d Wm Cole.

We find that ye Lands in ye s^d Patents & Identure mentioned are part of ye Lands claimed by ye Plt. And if upon ye whole matter ye Law be with ye p^lt we find for ye p^lt one shilling damage, if not we find for ye deft.

MATTHEW BALLARD, For^m

The Court decided the law for Col. Smith. And thereupon an appeal was taken by the plaintiff to the General Court, but it does not seem with any success, as Smith and his heirs held the land.

Lawrence Smith was Colonel, Justice, Sheriff of York County, one of the feoffees of Yorktown, and a member of the House of Burgesses. He married, 1st, Mildred, daughter of Capt. Thomas Chisman, (1) brother of Major Edmund Chisman of Bacon's Rebellion, and, 2dly, Mildred, daughter of John Reade (2),

(1). Will, pr. 18 July, 1715 [erroneously stated in Oct. (1892) *Quarterly* to have died in 1722, by confusing him with a son of the same name, who died that year.] Capt. Thomas Chisman, m. Elizbeth, dau. of Col. George Reade. Col. Augustine Warner, m. Mildred, another daughter of Col. George Reade. Thomas Chisman, named in text, mentions in his will, children: Thomas, Jane, Sarah, Anne, Mildred Smith, Eliz^a Lucas.

(2). John Reade was oldest son of Col. George Reade and married Mary, dau. of John Lilly (so stated in deed, 1688). He was

and widow of James Goodwyn. [1] Col. Smith's will reads as follows : [2]

Will of Law[r] Smith, dated 11th March, 1736-7, and witnessed by John Buckner, John Ballard, William Nelson, Ishmael Moody.

"I give and bequeath to my son, Lawrence Smith, one parcel or moiety of Land lying on the other side of the Creek on which Creek the mill stands and up the Southern most branch of the said Mill pond, commonly called & known by the name of Flowers branch, which parcel of Land is commonly known by the name of Miller's Field, containing about one hundred acres be the same more or less, and also one other parcel or moiety of Land within the same patent joining to Esq. Wormeley's Land and running down over a Swamp, called the Brook to Chisman's Land, containing three hundred acres, be the same more or less, to him and his Heirs forever. Item, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Mildred Smith, the neck of Land whereon I now live from the mouth of Wormeley's Creek up the River to my Pasture fence, which now is, along the said fence to the Pasture Gate that now is, and from thence South two degrees West to the Mill Swamp during her natural life, and then to my son Robert Smith, and his heirs forever. Item, I give and bequeath to my son, Edmund Smith, all the remaining part of the Land within the same patent, formerly known by the name of Ludlow's Pat-

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Justice of York in 1692, and for many years later. His will, proved 16 March, 1712, mentions children: John of King and Queen; Margaret, wife of Thomas Nelson; Thomas, George, Samuel and Mildred who married 1st, James Goodwin, 2nd Col. Lawrence Smith. Wife, Mary. Brothers Benjamin and Thomas Reade. Overseers to see his will performed, "brother Thomas Reade, Coss[n] Capt Lawrence Smith, and my son-in-law, M[r] Thomas Nelson."

Will of Mary Read was proved 20 Nov., 1722; mentions sons John, Samuel and Francis, grand dau., Mary Nelson, and her brother John, grandson William Nelson; son John exor., and Mr. Benjamin and M[r] Thomas Read, trustees. (York Records.)

(1). "Lawrence Smith and Mildred, his wife, late Mildred Goodwin, complts., and John Goodwin, exor., of James Goodwin, &c.," 1720. York records.

(2). "Tuesday morning last, at his house near Yorktown, died Col. Lawrence Smith, many years Justice of the Peace and representative." From the *Va. Gazette*, 1739.

ent, to him and his Heirs forever. Item, I give and bequeath to my son, Lawrence Smith one lott or half acre of Land lying in Yorktown, joining upon Mr. Robert Reade's Lott upon the South side of the Main Street, to him & his Heirs forever. Item. I give & bequeath my mill to my three sons and my wife during her widowhood, but if my wife should marry, my will & pleasure is to give my mill to my three sons to be equal sharers together with my old negro Jemmy among them. I give and bequeath to my son Edmund Smith all the negroes, stocks, Goods, House-hold stuff and all other personal Estate that I have formerly Possessed him withall. Item. I give and bequeath to my Loving wife and to my five children, which I had by her, viz. Margaret, Catherine, Robbert, Lucy, and Lawrence and all the remaining part of my Estate of what kind or nature soever within his Majesty's Dominions to be equally divided among them. And it is my further desire that my Loving wife should have the management of my whole Estate during her widowhood without giving any security for the same, but if my wife should marry, then it is my desire that she give good security for my children's part of the Estate or deliver it up to my two trustees hereafter named. Item. I constitute and appoint my beloved friend, William Nelson, son to Mr. Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, and my son, Edmund Smith, to be Trustees of this my Last Will and Testament" &c. Pr. March 19, 1738."

Edmund Smith, Col. Smith's eldest son by Mildred (Chisman), married Agnes, [1] dau. of Richard[2] Sclater of York Co.

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(1). William Booth, J. P. of York Co. (w.dated 13 May, 1691; d. May 16, 1692), m. Margaret, (I think she was d, of Col. James Bray); had I, Hope m. John Tomer, and d. Jan. 19, 1686, issue: John Tomer, Jr.; II, Elizabeth, who m, Capt. Thos. Nutting, J. P. of York Co., (d. July 31, 1717;w. pr. Sept. 16. 1717), and had 1. Booth, d, s, p. April 5, 1701-02; 2. Mary m. Richard Sclater; 3. Elizabeth m. John Doswell, Jr, (w. pr. Dec. 15, 1717); 4. Katharine, who m, 1st. Capt. William Sheldon, m. 2nd Robert Armistead, son of Col. Anthony Armistead of Elizabeth City Co., and had issue; 5. Jane.

(2). Richard Sclater, (d. Nov. 7, 1718;w. pr. Nov. 17. 1718)appointed by Peter Beverley, Gent, surveyor of York Co., 21 May, 1716, and Mary (Nutting), his wife, issue: I. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1703. m. 1st, James Sclater, son of a Rev. James Sclater, 2nd, Daniel Moore; II. Agnes of the text, b. May 6, 1707, III. Mary, b. Mch. 9, 1712, m. Samuel Reade, brother of Mildred (Reade) Smith.

They had a daughter, Mildred,[1] who married David Jameson, a prominent Merchant of Yorktown, Va.; but she left no children. David Jameson's ancestors were from Scotland, with which Yorktown before the Revolution drove a flourishing trade. He became Lt. Governor of the new

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(1). Her tomb, ornamented with the Jameson arms, impaled with the arms of Smith, is found at Temple Farm. The inscription is (Va. Hist. Society Coll., vol, xi., p. 102.)

Underneath this marble lies the Body of
MILDRED JAMESON,
wife of David Jameson,
and daughter of
Edmund and Agnes Smith,
of York County.
She departed this Life
the 10th Day of December, 1778,
in the Forth-sixth Year of her Age.

David Jameson had a nephew Thomas, died 1771, who married Mary, dau. of Rev. Thomas Robinson, master of the Grammar School in the College of William and Mary, and Edith Tyler, his wife, aunt of Judge John Tyler. Mary Jameson's will, pr. 19, Aug. 1771. The children of Thomas and Mary Robinson were Dolly Graham, and Thomas Jameson. The former married Samuel Ayres; and David J. Ayres of Keokuk, Iowa, is his grandson.

David Jameson was Lieutenant Governor, a member of the State Senate, &c.; and his will is recorded in the Husting's Court Record book of Yorktown. He gave one-half of his property to John Jameson to whom Major Andre' was delivered, and who was Lt. Col. in the Continental line, and one-half to David Jameson of Culpeper and David Jameson, Jr., of Caroline, his nephews.

The arms on the tomb above mentioned are dexter: A saltire cantoned with four ships; sinister: A chevron btw: 3 acorns slipped and leaved.

Crest: a ship. Motto: viv—* o * ut vivas (partially worn away.)

The first corresponds in Burke to the arms of Jameson of Scotland, and the sinister, in Grazebrook's "Family of Smith," to the arms of Smith of Tottne, Devonshire, England.

commonwealth. Edmund Smith died[1] in 1750, in Yorktown. His son, Lawrence, apprenticed himself to David Jameson "to learn the art of merchantdize and book keeping." 15 June, 1753. Lawrence's will, dated 7 July, 1787, pr. 15 Dec., 1788, mentions wife Elizabeth and children. An Elizabeth Smith died about 1812, and her will proved Oct. 19, 1812 mentions sons, Peyton and George.

The will of Lawrence, son of Col. Lawrence Smith, was proved Feb. 15, 1779; and 1805, Robert, Lawrence's son, sold to Robert Gibbons of Yorktown 120 acres on Wormeley's Creek devised to him by his father's will after a life estate in his mother Damaris (Gibbons). Robert[3] died about 1814.

By the will, however, of Col. Lawrence Smith, the neck of land whereon he now (1750) lived at the mouth of Wormeley's Creek went to Mrs. Mildred (Reade) Smith for life. Her will[4] was proved Jan. 21, 1754, and the land under her husband's will went to her son, Robert,[5] who by deed ack. 20, Feb.

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(1). Will, pr. 18 March, 1750, mentions sons, Lawrence and Thomas, daus. Mildred and Mary. Witnesses, Gwyn Reade, Samuel Reade, John Payras, and Robert Smith.

(2). Damaris m. afterwards William Mitchell, merchant of Yorktown. Her will, pr. 17 Mch, 1806, mentions son, Robert Smith, dau. Lucy Smith, and Lucy's children: Mary Calthorpe Smith and Eliza Smith; Bro. Robert Gibbons, and friend John Smith.

(3). Will of Robert Smith, dated Feb. 1, 1813—proved 16 May, 1814, mention his uncle, Robert Gibbons.

(4). Disposes of lots in Yorktown to her sons, Robert and Lawrence Smith; mentions her dau. Lucy Moore, her Bro. Samuel Reade.

(5). Robert Smith's will, pr, 21 April, 1777, bequeaths to his wife Rachel, his portion of the undivided personalty of her father, John Kerby,

From Charles Parish register, Robert Smith, (who m. 1st Mary Calthorpe, b. Feb. 8, 1733, dau. of Elimelech Calthorpe, son of James, who was son of Col. Christopher Calthorpe, of York Co.) had

1769, sold it for 1200£ to Augustine Moore, [1] who, married his sister Lucy. On his death[2] in 1788 without issue, Moore left the estate to his "ever

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1. Calthorpe Smith, b. Sept. 14, 1767, ii. Lucy and George, twins, b. Oct. 4, 1769; m. 2nd Rachel (Kerby) and had iii. Mary, b. Aug. 29, 1772.

According to a bond dated 21 August, 1780, given by Thomas Nelson, Jun. "as guardian of Augustine and Thomas Smith, orphans of Robert Smith, deceased," there appear to have been two other sons, probably by Mary Calthorpe, as the Calthorpe name appears among the children of Augustine Smith—"Page Family," p. 71. John Smith, who makes his will in 1814, was another son, as he calls Augustine Smith brother.

(1). Augustine [1] Moore, patent June 29 1652; headrights, Anne his wife, Augustine [2] his son,

Capt. Augustine [2] Moore lived in the "old pocoson" precinct in Elizabeth City County, of which he was Justice, High Sheriff, &c. in 1697, probably the son mentioned in the patent above (June 29, 1652.)

Daniel [3] probably the son of Augustine [2] lived in the "new pocoson" in York County, was Justice, Sheriff, &c. W. pr. 16, Mch, 1767, m. 1st Elizabeth, d. of James Sclater, (and Mary Sclater,) son of Rev. James Sclater. Issue:

i. Mary. b. Oct. 27, 1729: w, pr. 19 Apr, 1790, m. Edmund Tabb (w. pr. 15 Mch, 1762) who had Elizabeth, m. —— Smith, Augustine and Fanny m, —— Powell.

ii. Augustine b. March 6, 1731; w. pr. 15 Sept. 1788.

iii. Martha b. May, 1734, m. —— Sweny.

Daniel Moore, married, 2nd, Mary, widow of John Lewellin. He married, 3rd., Mary, widow of Anthony Robinson.

The Moore families of Elizabeth City, York and King William, in whom the name, Augustine, appeared to be a family name, were probbably all descended from Augustine (1) Moore above mentioned.

(2). An order of Court in 1746 binds Augustine Moore as apprentice to President William Nelson (father of Gen. Thomas Nelson), who inherited the large business at Yorktown, founded by his father "Scotch Tom," of Penrith, Cumberland Co., England,

In the will of Gen. Nelson, pr. 16 Feb., 1789, Doctor Augustine Smith [his name was *not John* Augustine Smith] "not to be called upon to repay one shilling that I have expended on his maintenance and education." Dr. Smith m. Alice Page, dau. of Gov. John Page, and died in 1805. His widow married Dudley Digges. (*see Quarterly* Jan. 1893, p. 96.)

The Nelson arms are: Per pale, argent and sable, a chevron between three fleurs counterchanged.

worthy friend, Gen. Thomas Nelson," subject to the life estate in his wife.[1]

These researches make it very evident that the conclusion of Mr. Wm. H. Sheild in his letter[2] to Bishop Meade, that Temple Farm was once the residence of Gov. Spotswood, and that he lies buried there, is ill founded. I doubt not that Mr. Sheild, out of fragments of tombstones, put together the name of Spotswood, but without further words this is not conclusive that it was his tombstone. The weight of evidence is that he was buried at his home at Germanna. The name, "Temple Farm," does not appear to have been used in designating the place till after 1818.[3] Or if an earlier date shall be assigned to it, it is more natural to refer the origin of the name to Rev. Peter Temple, who married the widow Ludlow, and occupied it at the time of its transfer to the Smiths.

What is pointed out as an ancient temple is evidently the ruins of the old York Church, situated at or near the old York plantation, described in the patents. This suggestion is confirmed by the simple fact that Christian settlers did not build Greek temples, but churches; and within the enclosure (proving the antiquity of the ruins) were several defaced and broken tombstones of which only one, ornamented with the Gooch arms, is now legible, placed there

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(1). Her will pr. 16 Oct., 1797, mentions her neices Mildred and Lucy Smith, and nephews John, Thomas, George, and Dr. Augustine Smith. Witnesses, Wm. Reynolds, Abraham Archer, ex'or Dr. Augustine Smith.

(2) Meade's "Old Churches" &c. I., p. 227.

(3). It was then called "Temple Field." In this year the property was surveyed and found to contain 454 1-2 acres. Robert Smith estimated the acreage at 500 in 1768. (Deed).

55 years before Spotswood come to Virginia in memory of Major Gooch, [1] a member of the Virginia Council.

The old York church and its monuments were abandoned when Yorktown was laid out in 1691. To this once busy emporium of trade the Court House and the Church of York parish were soon transferred—the one from the Half-way house, near the "French ordinary" on the road leading into Martin's Hundred, and the other [2] from the old forgotten plantation of Martin Baker and George Menifie. The articles of surrender were signed in 1781, in the old Smith mansion, then occupied by Augustine Moore, who was not the Bernard Moore, whom Kate Spotswood married. The present building inhabited by Mr. John Cruikshank was originally the centre building to which was attached two wings.

The following facts gleaned from the York records may be added in support of these conclusions. Till Jan. 20, 1679–80, the Court for York County met at private residences. Then the place of adjournment was changed to the French ordinary. Then Court was held at the Half-way house near the "French ordinary." In 1691, pursuant to an act[3] establishing ports, the Justices purchased

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(1). Gooch arms: Per pale, ar. and sa. a chev. between three talbots pass counterchanged. on a chief gu. as many leopard's heads ar. *Crest*—A talbot pass, per pale, ar. and sa. *Motto—Fide et virtute.* For inscription see Va. Hist. So. Coll., vol. xi, p. 102. Major William Gooch's dau. Anne m. Capt. Thomas Beale, son of Col. Thomas (and Alice Beale) of the Council.

(2) Near the "Half-way" house long kept by the Hansfords, are the ruins of old Hampton parish (formerly Chiskiack) Church. Some years after the establishment of Yorktown, in 1706, York and Hampton parishes were united in one and called—York-Hampton parish. The silver service in use at the church at Yorktown is inscribed with the name of old Hampton Church,

(3.) Hen. Stats.

50 acres from Benjamin Reade, for port on York river. The town was laid out in half acre lots by Major Lawrence Smith, surveyor. Lots were purchased by Francis Nicholson, Governor from 1690 to 1692, and by other leading citizens. Nicholson was Governor of Maryland from 1694 to 1698; and in 1699, was Governor a second time of Virginia. In 1695, the Governor of Maryland presented his three half acres of land and houses thereon to the Court of York County, "to be disposed of for the use of Mr. Robert Leightenhouse, the present schoolmaster, and afterwards to the use and advantage of such persons as shall teach school by ye approbacon and allowance of ye Court afores^d^."

At a court held November 26th, 1696, the following letter of gift was recorded:

York County, October ye 26th, 1696.

I promise to give five pounds sterl. towards building the cor^t^ house att Yorke Town. And twenty pounds sterl. if within two years they build a brick Church att ye same Town. As witnesse my hand ye day and year above written.

FRA: NICHOLSON,

STEPHEN FOUACE (1)
ROBERT BILL

Finally, March 24, 1697–8, the following order was entered:

Itt is Ord^rd^ by this Cor^t^ y^t^ ye sherr remove to York Town ye standard of this County and all other implements & materiales y^t^ are moveable & belonging to this County from ye old Cor^t^ House ye prison stocks & pillory And y^t^ ye same be duly pformed somtimes betwixt this and ye next cor^t^.

The following is an abstract of title to Temple Farm since the day of Gen. Nelson, prepared by the

(1). Minister York Parish.

distinguished lawyer, J. F. Hubbard, Esq., of York Co.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE TO TEMPLE FARM IN YORK COUNTY FROM 1789.

1. By the will of General Thomas Nelson, admitted to probate at the Court held for the County of York on the 16th day of Feb. 1789, General Nelson devised the reversion in fee, subject to the life estate of Mrs. Lucy Moore, in the said tract of land, to his son, Hugh Nelson.

2. By deed bearing date 22nd May, 1818, recorded in D. B. No. 8, p. 507, York Co. Clerk's Office, Hugh Nelson conveyed to Thomasin Nelson, Thomas Nelson, and George W. Nelson, heirs of Thomas Nelson deed, the said tract of land, (then called "Temple Field,") "and his interest in a grist mill adjoining the above named tract of "Temple Field."

3. By deed dated 8th May, 1821, Recorded in D. B. No. 9, p. 92, Thomas Nelson, George W. Nelson, Carter Berkeley and Francis N. his wife, and William Meade and Thomasin, his wife, conveyed to John Bailey, said tract of land called "Temple Farm," containing 454½ acres.

4. By deed dated 28th August, 1824, recorded in D. B., No. 9, p. 450, John Bailey conveyed the said tract of land to Matthew Guy.

5. By deed dated 27th Feby: 1830, recorded in D. B. No. 11, p. 106, Matthew Guy conveyed to Thomas Newman, the said tract of land described as "containing 454½ acres by survey made in 1818, and bounded as follows: beginning at a small cedar on York River shore opposite the end of a ditch, which divides from the land of Major Thomas Griffin, running with the meanders of the River to Wormeley's Creek, thence with the meanders of the Creek to an old mill pond, thence with the meanders of the said mill pond, *on the north side*, to the intersection of a line drawn due south from a small sycamore at the distance of two poles from the said mill pond, thence to the said sycamore, thence a due north course 192 poles.

6. By deed dated Jany. 1st, 1835, recorded in D. B. No. 12, p. 26, Thomas Newman and wife conveyed "Temple Farm" to Wm H. Sheild, containing 474 Acres, "with the Mill Seat thereto attached, and with the privilege to said W. H. Shield

to rebuild the mill without claiming any damages, which may arise or may be assessed from the overflowing any portion of the land recently purchased by the said Newman of the heirs of the late Robert Gibbons—opposite the said Temple Farm tract, and running along the former mill pond of said Temple Farm tract.

7. By deed dated Jany: 1st, 1840, recorded in D. B. No. 13, p. 542. W. H. Shield & wife conveyed to Wm M. Pettitt, Temple Farm, containing 474 A: bounded on the north by York River, on the east by Wormeley's Creek, on the south by the land of Thomas Newman and on the west by the lands of Peter Goodwin and Bailey I. Elliott.

8. By deed dated Jany: 1st 1854, recorded in D. B. No. 16 p. 39, Wm M. Pettitt & wife conveyed Temple Farm and Water grist mill to James P. Selby.

9. By deed dated Jany: 1st 1854, recorded in D. B. No. 16. p. 41, James P. Selby conveyed to James W. Curtis, trustee, the Temple Farm tract of land and water grist mill to secure the payment of certain notes to Wm M. Pettitt. This deed has been released. See below, No. 10.

10. By deed dated 10th, Decr: 1857, recorded in D. B. No. 16, p. 363, James P. Selby & wife, James W. Curtis trustee, and Wm M. Pettitt, (Curtis & Pettitt uniting to release the trust deed just above recited) conveyed to Samuel C. White, Temple Farm, containing 475 A: more or less, and a "water grist mill, the dam of which abuts on one side against the said tract of land and on the other side against the lands of Thomas Newman's devisees."

11. By deed dated 10th Decr: 1857, recorded in D. B. No. 16, p. 261, Samuel C. White conveyed to Wm S. Peachey trustee, Temple Farm & water grist mill, described as above, to secure to James P. Selby the payment of eight bonds (being part of the purchase money: This deed of trust has been released. See No. 18, below.)

12. By deed dated 12th, April 1866, recorded in D. B. No.—, p.—, Samuel C. White & wife conveyed to Nathaniel Williams, trustee Temple Farm, described as above, subject to deed of trust last recited, to secure the payment of a bond to Martha E. Williams and another to Clara M. Hewson.

13. By deed dated 6th Feb: 1868, recorded in D. B. No. —, p. —, Samuel C. White conveyed to Isaiah H. White the Temple Farm tract, subject to all liens, sales and encum-

brances.

14. By deed dated 22 nd, July 1869, recorded in D. B. No. 17, p. 231, Nathaniel F. Williams, trustee, conveyed Temple Farm to Clara M. Hewson, subject to deed of trust from Samuel C. White to W. S. Peachy, trustee, dated 10th, Decr: 1851: This conveyance was passed on and sustained by the Court of Appeals of Va. See Shurtz & als. vs. Johnson & als. 28th Gratt: 657.

15. Quit Claim Deed dated 13th, Nov. 1869, recorded, D. B. 17, p. 265, from Anthony M. Kember, Richard Cadburry and Ellisston P. Morris to Clara M. Hewson, releasing interest in Temple Farm.

16. By deed dated 28th Feb:, 1870, recorded in D. B. No 17, p. 293, Clara M. Hewson conveyed to W. D. Shurtz Temple Farm tract in York County.

17. By deed dated 28th Feb:, 1870, recorded in D. B. 17, p. 294, W. D. Shurtz & wife conveyed to Nathaniel F. Williams, trustee, Temple Farm in York containing between 475 & 500 A: to secure payment of certain debts to Clara M. Hewson. (See No. 19 below.)

18. By deed dated 29th March 1881, recorded in D. B. No. 19, p. 491, W. S. Peachy, trustee in deed of trust executed by Samuel C. White, dated Decr: 10th, 1857, released his title & estate to W. D. Shurtz. (See No. 11, above.)

19. By deed dated 16th April 1881, recorded in D. B. No. 19, p. 504, N. F. Williams, trustee for Clara M. Hewson, released Temple Farm from deed of trust executed by W. D. Shurtz. Bearing date Feb: 28th 1870—(See No. 17, above.)

20. By deed recorded in D. B. No.—, p.—, W. D. Shurtz & wife conveyed to Walter B. Brooks, trustee, Temple Farm with other property, to secure payment of certain debts.

21. By deed dated 4th April, 1881, recorded in D. B. No. 19, p. 503, Walter B. Brooks, trustee, conveyed to W. D. Shurtz, all his right and interest in "Temple Farm."

22. By deed dated 5th May, 1881, recorded in D. B. No. 19, p. 555, W. D. Shurtz & wife conveyed Temple Farm, including the mill seat, dams & abutments, etc. to the Yorktown Centennial Association

23. By deed dated 3rd May, 1881, recorded in D. B. No. 19, p. 521, The Yorktown Centennial Association conveyed to R. Foster, trustee. Temple Farm upon certain trusts, among others to secure the payment of part of the purchase money to W. D. Shurtz.

24. Under decree of the Cir. Court of York County entered in the Chancery Cause therein pending under the style of R. J. & Jno. R. Neely vs. The Yorktown Centennial Association, etc., Temple Farm was sold to satisfy debts thereon & bought by B. W. Ford.

Virginians at Oxford.

BY W. G. STANARD.

The following is a partial list of Virginians, and subsequent settlers in Virginia, who are shown by Foster's "Matriculations" to have been students at the University of Oxford.

FITZHUGH, HENRY, s. William of Virginia, gent, Christ Church, matric. 30 Oct., 1722, aged 15. [He was the eldest son of Col. Wm Fitzhugh of "Eagle's Nest," Stafford Co., and his wife Ann, daughter of Richard Lee, of "Stratford." He resided at "Eagle's Nest," was a member of the House of Burgesses, married Lucy, daughter of Robert Carter of "Corotoman, and had an only son, William Fitzhugh of "Chatham," Stafford, whose daughter, Mary Randolph Fitzhugh, married G. W. P. Custis, and was the mother of Mrs. Robert E. Lee.]

ROBINSON, Christopher, s. John, of Middlesex, Virginia, gent., Oriel Coll., matric., 12 July, 1721, aged 18; B. A., 1724; M. A. 1729, fellow at his death 20 April, 1738. See "Foster's Baronetage."

ROBINSON CHRISTOPHER, s. Christopher of "C. M. C. in Virgin." (*i. e.* Middlesex Co., Va.,) gent., Oriel Coll.; matric. 21 May, 1623, aged 19; a student of the Middle Temple, 1727, brother of Peter and William, 1737.

ROBINSON PETER. s. Christopher of Virginia, gent, Oriel Coll., matric. 2 April, 1737, aged 19.

ROBINSON WILLIAM, s. Christopher of Virginia, gent, Oriel Coll., matric. 2 April 1737. aged 20. B. A. 1740. [For notices of these persons, see the *Richmond Standard* March 19, 1881, and Meade I,

377-378, where there is a letter in which Wm Robinson, Commissary of the Bishop of London in Virginia, states that after he took his B. A. degree he was chosen, to one of "Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London's exhibitions, (who was my great uncle.)"

RANDOLPH, Brett, s. Brett, of Dunsley, Co. Gloucester, [England], gent, St. Mary's Hall, matric. 18 March, 1777, aged 17. [See Goode's "Virginia Cousins," p. 111]

BURWELL LEWIS, s. Lewis, of Virginia, America, arm., Balliol Coll. matric. 30 March, 1765, aged 18.

YATES, ROBERT, s. Bartholomew, of "Insula Virginæ,"(the Virginia Islands), Cler. Oriel Coll., matric. 12 July, 1733, aged 18; B. A. 1737, brother of Bartholomew Yeates. ["Insula Virginiæ" means "Island of Virginia,"—(a name frequently applied to the Colony) and not as translated by Foster.]

YEATES, BARTHOLOMEW, s. Barth. of "Virginia, Christ Church," Cler. Oriel Coll., matric. 29 Feb., 1731--2, aged 18, B. A. 1735, [For Yates, see Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 121--122.]

THACKER, CHICHELEY, s. Henry, ofChrist Chuch, St. Croix, Virginia Islands, gent, Oriel Coll., matric. 21 May, 1724, aged 20: B. A. 23 Jan., 1727--8. [The residence here given, St. Croix, is an error, it is believed, due to a misapprehension of "insula Virginiæ." Chicheley Thacker of Christ Church parish, Middlesex Co., Virginia, son of Henry Thacker, was certainly educated at an English university, and was of the same age as the above. Thinking he was from the "Virgin Islands," Mr. Foster probably, looked for a Christ Church parish, and found one in St. Croix. See Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 236--237.

WORMELEY. RALPH, of York River, Virginia, arm. Oriel Coll., matric. entry 14 July, 1665, aged 14. [He was born 1650, died Dec, 5, 1703, resided at "Rosegill," Middlesex Co., and was Secretary of State, and President of the Council. See Hayden p. 230; and the "Memoir of Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley."]

SPAN, JOHN, s. Cuthbert, of Virginia, pp. Queen's Coll., matric. 20 March, 1704--5, aged 18. [He was a minister in Northumberland Co., Va. in 1712, &c. See Hayden, p. 245.]

[To be continued]

Coats-of-Arms in Virginia.

(Additions to the list given in the October, 1892, and January, 1893, *Quarterlies.*)

BERNARD: drawing by the Clerk of the Seal to a deed of *Richard* [his descendants lived in Gloucester Co.] entered in York Co. record book, 1645-49, answering in Burke to Bernard of Abington, Co., Northants: Ar. a bear ramp. sa. muzzled or.

BEALE: On tomb (1679) of Capt. Thos. Beale, (at "Chestnut Hill"), "Richmond Co., son of Col. Thos. Beale of the Council, corresponding to the arms, in Burke, of Beale of London: Sa. on a chev. betw. three griffins' heads erased ar. three estoiles gu. *Crest*—A unicorn's head erased or, semee d' estoiles gu.

GOODWIN: Tomb of Rachel, who died in 1666, wife of Col. James Goodwin of York County. The outlines of the shield and the decorations are perfectly distinct. The crest is worn away and the shield is divided into two equal parts, only the sinister side being decipherable. Quarterly 1st and 4th color or metal? a bend ditto; 3rd and 4th color or metal unknown, 2 bars, color or metal unknown. Dexter: defaced, but a lozenge in one place recognized—Crest: a helmet surmounted by something unrecognizable.

CAY: Crest (a falcon) of Gabriel, one of the Justices of Elizabeth City Co., in 1767, in a book (Johnston's edition of Shakespeare) presented to Col. Cary of Ceely's.

MARTIN: "Stolen, a silver pint cup of Col. John of Caroline Co.—his arms a chev. betw. 3 half moons, and a ring I. M. M. engraved on it." *Va. Gazette* 1738, 20 Nov. In Burke, arms assigned to Martin are; gu. chev. betw three crescents ar.

PRENTIS: An old emblazoning, now in possession of Mrs. Eliza Prentis of Suffolk, widow of the late Judge Peter B. Prentis. He received it from his father, Joseph of Suffolk, who was a member of the constitutional convention of 1830. The latter received it from his father, Joseph Prentis, who was Judge of the Admiralty Court in 1776, member of the House of Delegates of which he was a speaker in 1787, and Chairman of the Committee in 1785, which considered the resolutions affecting the Union of the Colonies; subsequently, for many years, Judge of the General Court of Virginia. (He was son of William Prentis, who was copartner with Hon. John Blair and William Cary, Esq., and whose will, pr. 19 Aug. 1765, mentions sons, John, Joseph, Daniel and William; daughters, Sarah, wife of William Waters, and Elizabeth Prentis—York Co. records.)

The arms correspond in Burke's "General Armory" with the arms of Prentys of Wygenhall and Burston, Co. Norfolk: Per chev. or and sa., three greyhounds courant and counterchanged, collared gu. *Crest*: A demi-greyhound ramp. or, collared, ringed and lined sa., the line coiled in a knot at the end.

WESTWOOD. An old emblazoning the property of W. J. Westwood of Richmond, which, he is cited as saying, came from his grandfather. It is as

follows: Sa. a lion rampant ar., crowned with mural crown or three crosses crosslet fitchee or, *Crest*: A stork's head ppr. erased, gorged with a mural crown or.

These arms are not in Burke's "General Armory." (1)

Moss: A drawing by the Clerk of the Court annexed to a deed signed by Edward Moss and Eleanor, his wife, and Edward Moss, jr., ated 12 April, 1658, ack. 24 April, 1658. representing a seal with a shield and armorial devices within it. The Mosses were for generations an influential family in York Co.

WITHAM: Foster's "Yorkshire Visitations" shows that Cuthbert [1] and Anne Witham had Gilbert, *William*[2], Margaret, Mary. William, [2] baptized at Belfreys 13 April, 1591, married Anne, d. of John Flower of Methley and coheiress to her brother; had 1, John M. D., aged 27, in 1665. 2., *Cuthbert*[3] "a merchant in Virginia," m. Lucy, dau. of Francis Lascelles of Stank. 3, Thomas, m. Anne dau. of Henry Skelton, Mayor of Leeds. 4, William. Several daughters.

Cuthbert [1] was son of Cuthbert Wytham, rector of the church of Garforth, in Co. Ebor, Bachelor of Law, Chaplain to Lady Margaret Lennox; condidit testamentum 10 Aug., 1681: mar. Dorothy, dau. of— Walker and had Cuthbert[1] of Garforth, who m. 1st, Anne, dau. of Thos. Heinsworth of Great Preston, near Swillington in York Co. 2d Catharine,

(1) Mr. R. A. Brock writes: "I wrote you a postal card as to the Westwood arms. I should say that there are armigers in England not recorded by Burke, and many of those who authorizedly used arms in colonial Va. Burke seems not to have had cognizance of."

widow of William Walker, York Co., Eng. *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire*, 13th Sept. 1665.

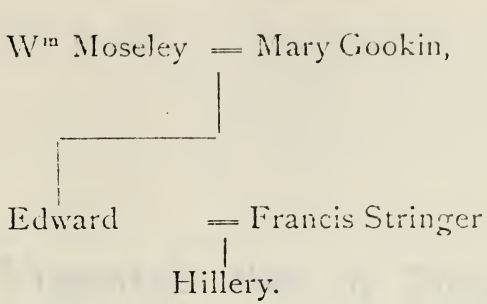
Arms: *Quarterly*—a crescent for difference; 1 and 4, or 3 ravens sable, over all a bendlet gules, 2. gules, a chief argent. 3. argent on a fesse gules, between 3 popinjays vert collared and membered of the second, as many escallops of the field.

BRISTOW: Robert of Ayot St. Lawrence House, Herts, was born in 1643, the fifth in descent from Nicholas. Emigrated to Virginia in 1660, on the restoration of Charles II, and settled in Gloucester Co. where he mar. Averilla, dau. Major Curtis, and was eventually a Colonel of Militia. He returned to England in 1680, and held numerous estates in the Colony and the northern country. Robert of Broxmore Park, his great-grandson, heired all the American estates, but they were confiscated in 1776, during his childhood, on a plea of his being a British subject.

Arms:—Erm. on a fesse, cotised sa., three crescents or. *Crest*—Out of a crescent or. a demi-eagle displ. az. *Motto*—Vigilantibus non dormientibus.

BALCHE: See Burk's "General Armory." Supplement.

MOSELY: Edward Moseley to son, Hillery, deed made February 1st, 1703–4, mentions "my Seale ring wch was my father's with his coat-of-arms- on it." (Norfolk Co., records.)



BENNETT: "Gov. Richard Bennett died at his home, Greenbury Point, Md., where he was buried. His will was probated Jan. 17, 1676. The tomb of his grandson, Richard Bennett, is at Bennett's Point, Queen Anne Co., Md. It bears the Bennett arms and a long inscription. He was born in 1663, and died in 1749. The daughter of Gov. Richard B., Anne married. Theodorick Bland of Virginia" —I. T. Tichenor, Atlanta, Ga. in Richmond *Dispatch* April 16, 1893.

Mr. William W. Degge of Norfolk sends a copy of the Degge emblazoning: "The original is very old, and in some parts quite indistinct. The first name, Dudley, only the "–ey" can be seen and I have had to depend on the assertion of my aunt, who remembers it forty or fifty years back, who says the name was 'Dudley.' 'Anthony' is also family name The date 1483—the 4 is very indistinct." Mr. Degge refers to the scroll underneath the shield which bears the name of "[Dudley] Degge—1483." The arms resemble in Burke Degge of Co. Derby and Callowhill, Co. Stafford: Or. on a bend az. three falcons, rising ar. jessed and belled of the first. The tinctures are not given to me. The crests do not correspond: In Burke—On a ducal coronet or. a falcon close ar jessed and belled of the last. But in the drawing; a falcon rising on a helmet.

Virginia's Past in Portraiture

BY R. A. BROCK, SECRETARY OF THE *Southern* HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In the number of the timely and provident Quarterly for October last, I endeavored, earnestly, if briefly, to enlist interest in, it may be claimed, an attractive field of investigation.

I should hope that resultant information as to the "portraits of Colonial Virginians," and those who painted them might be regarded not only as pleasant pabulum to personal pride, but further as in contribution to American Art.

That I am correct in the latter apprehension, a query from Mr. Henry Hart, Chairman on Retrospective Art of the World's Columbian Exposition, asking information as to some portrait painters accredited to Virginia in the past century makes evident.

This query was published by me in the excellent column of "Queries and Answers" of the Richmond *Dispatch* of March 12th last.

Information was desired as to the dates of birth and death of the following:

——— Frazier, *circa.* 1763.
John Durand, *circa.* 1762.
Edward P. Peticolas,

I essayed some information in the query cited. Of Frazier, I still know nothing, and apprehend, from reference, that Mr. Hart's knowledge was a chance

catch of bare mention, in his reading. John Durand,[1] painted a portrait of Washington, which was engraved. This engraving is one of the extra illustrations of the copy of "Marshall's Life of Washington" in 4to, extended, by insertion of portraits, etc., ten volumes, which was secured to our State Library by the providence of my deceased friend and predecessor in a *past* trust (that of Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Va. Hist. Society) Thomas H. Wynne.

I should not let the memory of this useful citizen, in his prime excellence as a conservator of Virginia history, be allowed to slumber, as the average Virginian of his own generation might fain let it.

As to Peticolas, who painted from life a miniature of Washington, which is in the possession of a great-grand-son, now residing in Richmond, there is a misapprehension as to personal identity. The son has been conflicted with the father. He of whom information was asked, was Phillippe S. Peticolas, the father of Edward P. Peticolas.

The life of the former was one of vicissitude, and not devoid of a tinge of romance.

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(1) "Strolling into Franck's picture repairing establishment, Richmond, Va., this morning I saw a picture. This it must have been, because turning the visage about, I saw on the back of the canvass this: 'Thomas Newton, aged 56, 1770. John Durand pinxit.'

"I have nothing to do with Durand's merits as a painter, or when he painted the portrait. This last is a bust proper size. Thomas is clean shaven and wears seemingly distinctively a brown wig falling about his ears, light brown doublet, left hand thrust in, vest red, shirt ruffled, cocked hat under right arm." Brock MS., May 9, 1893.

"I have found at Franck's a companion picture to the Thos. Newton. It is marked on the stretcher—Amy Newton, aged 45, 1770; John Durand pinxit. The lady is painted with a lace bordered cap, a reddish bodice lace ornamented, square cut bosom with a pin (?) at the centre part in the front, about the shoulders a light red cloak trimmed with ermine. The size of the portrait is 25 by 30 inches." May 14, 1893.

He was the son of a veteran soldier, Colonel Nicholas Peticolas, and was born at Mezieres, France, 22 March, 1760. After a partial collegiate course, which innate spirit of adventure caused him to abruptly abandon, he enlisted, a mere lad, a private soldier in the command of the Prince of Deux Ponts under whom, and subsequently in the army of the King of Bavaria, he served eight years.

During the latter part of his life as a soldier, following another instinct, he acquired proficiency in the art of miniature painting.

Leaving the army, he went to San Domingo, to take possession of an estate there left him by a deceased brother. In 1790, he came to America, locating first in Philadelphia, where he painted portraits (among them that of Washington,) and gave lessons in music and painting. He next resided in Lancaster, Pa., from whence he made several visits to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore as a portrait painter. About the year 1805, he was induced by Joseph Gallego, (an uncle of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps) the founder of the famous Gallego Flouring Mills, to make Richmond his home. He was highly esteemed as a citizen. It may be noted that he was a member in 1840 of the Building Committee of the well-known St. James' Episcopal Church, and was a Warden of the church. Among other friends among Richmond's citizens of the early part of this century who held him in regard were Thomas Sully, Wm. H. Fitzwhyllson, and M. B. Poitiaux. He died in Petersburg in 1843, whilst on a visit to that city. His eldest son Edward P. Peticolas was a man of varied talents, but of erratic mind. He spent some years in Europe, and had there the advantages of tuition in art under distinguished masters. I have seen exam-

ples from his pallet of much merit—in wild scenery, weird forests and picturesque gorges was his triumph.

His latter years were spent in gardening at a point on the Grove road, beyond the western limits of Richmond. As a lad of seven or eight years, accompanying my father in drives, the person of the weird old man and the wonder of his bizarre "Castle," as it was called, were indelibly impressed on my youthful imagination. The "castle" was of wood, chiefly; a heterogeneous mass in form and material defying literal description. There were many additions in different stages of completion, and turrets varied in dimensions and attitude; the whole unpainted, and some portions in course of decay, whilst others were constantly receiving the addition of new boards or framing timbers. The old man was devoted to the culture of roses, fruits and grapes; and depredating urchins from the neighborhood, and sometimes from the city, gave him much annoyance. I have witnessed his rage at some of his spoilations, as he pursued the freebooters in their hasty flight. The "castle" had disappeared long before the late war between the States.

Its owner left a son, brilliantly endowed, whose sad fate is a permanent grief to a host of friends and admirers.

As physicist, anatomical surgeon, painter, lecturer and writer, Arthur E. Peticolas was alike accomplished.

The suggestion of another artist of the last century, Alexander Campbell of Norfolk, Va. is not impertinent in this reminiscent revel. He also painted a portrait of the "Father of his Country;" of other works of his, the readers of the *Quarterly* may be bale to bear witness.

It is not uninteresting to note other styles of portraiture, than in oil, which obtained in Virginia, from about the period of the American Revolution.

I am not definitely informed as to when the impressive profile, cut from black paper, was introduced in America.

All may not know that its designation, Sillhoutte, was applied in derision of the methods of an economical minister of Louis XVI of France, who died in 1767.

The earliest mention of the practice of the art, I have met with, is by the unfortunate Major Andre, during the British occupancy of Philadelphia in 1778. It continued in vogue for several decades of the present century. One Brown of Philadelphia, visited Richmond in 1829, and made such portraits of Chief Justice Marshall, Bishop Moore and other celebrities. Examples of his skill are still extant. So proficient was he in the use of the scissors that he is said to have executed in profile an extended panorama in varied representation of life and inanimate objects.

The present writer timorously admits that he has sometimes recognizably "cut" his own friends in this shabby way.

Portraits in medallion, in wax, white, and in proper colors, in bust and in full length, executed from about the period of the close of the last century, are also sometimes met with in Virginia An example in white wax, a bust originally, full length of Chief Justice Marshall, was presented to the Va. Historical Society a few years ago, by my excellent friend, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkesbarre, Penn. Possibly some of the readers of the *Quarterly* may possess wax portraits of revered ancestors, and may know who executed them. I am reminded of

the celebrated exhibition of figures in wax of Madame Tussaud.

A full catalogue of the portraits of the worthies and gracious matrons of Virginia, in pastelle and in model engraving, by the eminent St. Memin is a desideratum.

Responses to these suggestions are awaited, I doubt not, with eager solicitude. [1]

700775

(1)The following extract from Wynne's "Memoirs of the Bolling Family" is in the line of Mr. Brock's paper. Mr. Wynne says: "The oldest und most consecutive series of family portraits now known to us in Virginia, belongs to the heirs of the late Col. Burwell B. Moseley of Norfolk, Va. These we believe reach back to the days of the Protectorate. A portrait of Robert Carter of Corotoman is still preserved at Shirley, on James River,or was there during our recent troubles. The portraits of the Newtons,of Norfolk,painted by Durand,run back to 1713, and are in possession of their worthy descendant, Tazewell Taylor, Esq. The Mosely and Newton portraits embrace a longer continuous period than any other Collection that we can now call to mind. The Wright, the Balfour, and the Walker portraits present a field of observation, but are confined to the eighteenth century."—Editor.

The *Va. Gazette* for Aug. 11, 1775, [Alexander Purdie, Editor] has the following:

"Mr. William Pierce, Jun. is just returned from Annapolis in Maryland, where he has studied painting under the celebrated Mr. Peale and we hear, intends residing here for sometime."—Editor.

Papers Concerning the College.

The following (from Potter's Magazine IV, p. 260) of date about January, 1698, bears republication.

To the honourable The Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses.

We, the President, Masters, and Scholars of the Royal Colledge of William and Mary in Virginia, being deeply sensible of the great honour lately conferred on this College by the hon'ble House of Burgesses. first in gracing our Scholastick exercises, with your own Countenance and presence on May day last, and then in giveing so favourable a Judgment and Character of the proficiency of our youth in their studies and in recommending the said Colledge to our own good Governour's care and favour in your most hearty address made to his Excellency for that purpose; Desire leave in all humility to offer our most thankfull acknowledgements for the same and withall to assure this hon^ble^ House that nothing can so effectually encourage us to go on in the cheerful prosecution of our studies as the favourable contenance of so great Patrons as we hope to find both in his Excellency and the present Generall Assembly for which good understanding among yourselves and joint endeavours to carry on this and all other good works we doubt not ye will have the blessings and grayers of all good men to join with those of

Your most obliged humble servants.

James Blair, Presid^t^
Mungo Inglis, humanity prof.
John Hodges, Usher.

In name & at the desire of the rest of our Codiciples:

Orlando Jones,
Henry Harrison,
John Allen,
John Jones,
} Scholars.

The Answer sent by Major Custis and Capt. Wilson.

The house have sent us to acquaint you that they have read your address, it is received mighty kindly and they hope you will always merit their esteem.

From the Sixth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts Part 1, p. 316:

1763, July 1st. The Visitors or Governors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia did on the 21st of December, 1762, choose Charles, Earl of Egremont, Chancellor thereof, vice the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Hayter, late Lord Bishop of London. [Signed by Wm. Yate, President, and three others, and wafer seal of the College]

A large folio of 23 leaves.

From the Virginia Almamac for 1772, Williamsburg, printed and sold by Purdie & Dixon.

[List of Officers.]

The Right Honourable John, Earl of Dunmore, Governour.

MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL:

Honourable

William Nelson, Esquire, President.
Thomas Nelson, "
Richard Corbin, "
William Byrd, "
Phillip Ludwell Lee, "
John Tayloe, "
Robert Carter, "
Robert Burwell, "
George William Fairfax,
John Page, "
Rev. James Horrocks, "
Ralph Wormley, Jun. "

GOVERNORS AND VISITORS OF THE COLLEGE.

The Hon. William Byrd, Esq., Rector.

Hon. William Nelson, Esquire
Thomas Nelson, "
Richard Corbin, "
John Page, "
John Blair, "
Revd James Maury Fontaine,
Peyton Randolph, Esquire
Mann Page, "
Robt. Carter Nicholas, "
Richard Bland "
Lewis Burwell, "
George Wythe, "
Dudley Digges "
Richard Randolph, "
Chas. Carter, " Coroto
Thomas Nelson, Junior, "
John Page, Junior, "
Carter Braxton, "

Col. John Washington.

Further Details of his Life from the Records of Westmoreland Co., Virginia.

BY THE EDITOR.

The important paper of Mr. Stanard in the last issue of the "Quarterly" concerning the Washington family may be supplemented by other information. It appears from the records of Westmoreland County that the Washington Family from the earliest times was one of great distinction in the Northern Neck. John Washington, [1] the emigrant, was a leading Justice and military character, who like most of the men of wealth was a loyalist in Bacon's Rebellion.

That celebrated commotion in Virginia was preceded by difficulties with the Indians in Stafford County. In the summer of 1675, a herdsman named Robert Hen was slain there by a party of the hostile tribe of Doegs. Col. George Mason and Capt. Brent with some militia pursued the offenders, and in the hostilities some Susquehannocks, a friendly tribe, were slaughtered. These latter had been recently expelled from their own country at the head of the Chesapeake Bay by the Senecas, a tribe of the five nations. Encompassed on all sides they took refuge in an old fort erected by Maryland for the protection

(1). From his deposition, he was about 45 years of age in 1674.

of the frontier. At the invitation of Maryland this fort was besieged in the letter part of 1675, by a joint army of Marylanders and Virginians. The Marylanders were commanded by Major Thomas Truman and the Virginians by Col. John Washington and Major Isaac Allerton. Before the siege commenced five Indian chiefs came out for a parley; they were seized and put to death. This action can hardly be justified by the rules of war, and it goaded the savages to desperate valor and occasioned a universal Indian war. But it is sufficiently proved by these papers that Washington and his Virginians were not responsible for the deed:—

June ye 14th, 1677. A narrative of ye Susquehannocks ffort soe fare as I know concerning ye killing of ye five Indians. As soone as our Virginia forces were landed in Maryland we found five Susquehannoh Indians under a guard & inquireing ye reason of their restraint were answered they endeavoured an escape & thereof were secured till our comeing in ord^r^ to a treaty wee informing ye Maryland^rs^ our businesse was first to treat & require satisfaction for ye murder perpetrated before wee declared ourselves open enemies and proceeded to hostile actions. Lt. Coll. John Washington and Major Isaac Allerton upon this information thought it convenient to have them stronger guarded & themselves alsoe during ye treaty wch being done & Coll. Washington & Major Allerton accordingly treating there first demand was satisfaction for ye murder & spoyles committed on Virginnia shore Major Trueman in ye interim remaining silent. After long debate somethings thereinmade by Coll. Washington & Major Allerton ye Indians disowned all y^t^ was Aledged to them & imputed it all to Senecas. Coll. Washington & Major Aller-

ton urged y^t^ sevrall Cannoes loaded with beefe & pork had bin carried into there fort alleadging y^t^ there enimyes would not be so kinde as to supply with provisions & farther y^t^ some of these men had a little before bin taken on Virginnia side who had ye Cloathes of such as had bin a little before murderedupon there backes, which made it appeare that they had bin the murderers, for these reasons Major Allerton & Coll. Washington demanded satisfaction or else they must proceed ag^t^ them as enimyes & storm there fort, and commanded the interpreter to bid them defiance. During ye time of this treaty Major Trewman came & asked ye Gen^tl^ whether they had finished, saying when you have done I will say something to them. And when Coll. Washington & Major Allerton had ended their treatie he sent and commanded his interpreter, John Shanks, to ask them how theire Indians came to be buried at Hursons & after a little further discourse caused them to be bound & told them he would carry them to ye place & show theire nine Indians where they lay dead. Major Allerton asked him what he did intend to doe with them? Afterwards Majoy Trewman answered he thought they deserved ye like to wch Major Allerton replyed, I do not think soe. Noe sooner was this discourse ended between Major Allerton & Major Trewman than ye Maryland^rs^ carried away these five Indians & before they hardly got five hundred yards distance from the place of this discourse & treaty spoken of, ye Maryland^rs^ killed them & further saith not.

JOHN GERRARD.

Sworne before us by virtue of an ord^r^ to us from ye right Honble ye Goveno^r^.

NICH^O^ SPENCER, June ye 13th, 1677, *recorded.*
RICH. LEE.

June ye 14th, 1677. A narative of Treatment^t^ at ye Susquihano ffort soe fare as they concern ye killing of ye five Indians. As soon as we were landed in Maryland wee found five of ye Susquihano Indians under a guard of two files of Maryland^rs^. Coll. Washington & Major Allerton enquired the Reason of it and were answered y^t^ they had endeavored to gett away, then Coll. Washington & Major Allerton acquainted Major Truman, there orders were to treat with them and demand satisfaction before they proceeded in a hostile way & after they had drawne a strong guard about ye said Indians they began to demand satisfaction for ye murthers and spoyles don in Virginia, but they would owne nothing, saying ye mischieffs were done by the Senecas & not by them. While this lasted, Major Truman said several times Gent^tl^ have you done, for I resolve to say nothing until you have donne. Answer was made by our Gent^tl^ when wee have donne, we will give you notice. Our Gen^tl^ having done, Major Truman called one John Shanks his interpreter & began to demand satisfaction for ye murders donne and thereupon ye wch our Gen^tl^ withdrew themselves & after Major Truman had treated with them sometime, he called unto Coll. Washington, Are not these impudent Rogues to denye the murders they have done when there Indians ly dead on Hurstons plantacon being killed in a fight there, to ye wch C. Washington replyed, it would be very convenient to carry them up thither and show them there Indians y^t^ are theire buried. Major Truman replyed, and soe I will This is all y^t^ wee herd spoken by our Gen^tl^ concerninge ye five Indian prissoners y^t^ were killed wee being by them all ye time of ye discourse untill they parted & ye Indians were conveyed away by Major

Trumans men & killed wch was occation y^t^ much amaized & startled us & ou^r^ Commanders being a thing y^t^ was never imagined or expected of us & further saith not. Daniel Lisson, Interpreter.

Robert Massey,

Sworne before us by vertue of an ord^r^ to us from ye Right Honble ye Govn^r^.

Nich^o^ Spencer,

Rich. Lee.

June ye 15th, 1677. Recorded.

Interogations by M^r^. Dan^ll^ Lisson, Mr John Garrard & Capt^t^ Robert Massey, Exa.

Were you present at ye examination of ye five Indians at ye Susquehanoh fort all ye time of the examination.

To ye first afermitive,

Did you know of any Councill of warr y^t^ was called by ye officers of Virginia & Maryland, wherein it was resolved these Indians should be put to death.

To ye second negative,

Did you hearr either Coll. Washington or Major Allerton or any other officer advise, psuade or vehemently urge y^t^ these s^d^ Indians shall be put to death.

To ye third negative,

Had not Lt. Coll. Washington or Major Allerton ye first treaty with them concerning ye murders & inuries donne on Virginia side & did not Major Trewman say he would say nothing to them till they had donne.

To ye fourth afermative.

Did Major Trewman say when Lt. Coll. Washington & Major Allerton told they had done wth them, now I have something to say to them.

To ye fifth afermative.

Did not Major Trewman after some short discourse cause them to be bound saying he would send them to Hursons plantacon & shew y^t^ some of these Indians were killed at ye front (?) of y^t^ house to convince them y^t^ it was their Indians had done it wch they denied.

To ye sixth afermative.

Mr Step: Mannering Warrant to Danniel Whitte.

By virtue of a warrant by me received from ye Honble Gen^ll^ Tho: Goodwiche for ye impressing of all ye pvisons belonging to ye delinquents & secureing of ye estates of all those y^t^ are fledd Till further ord^r^ from ye Right Honble Nathaniell Bacon, General of his Maj^ts^ forces in Virginia, and heareing y^t^ Coll. John Washingtons overseersare conveying of Corne, meat & Tobacco in a sloope or sloopes over to Maryland and being myselfe at this instant goeing against ye Indians. These are therefore in his Maj^ts^ name to will & require you Daniel White upon sight hereof immediately to goe to ye plantacon of ye s^d^ Washington by ye river side & cease & impresse all ye corne & pvision, Tobacco, stocke or stocks y^t^ belong to ye s^d^ Washingtons either one y^t^ plantacon or one ye other plantacon called ye Round hills & to command ye overseer of both plantacons In his Maj^ts^ name not to suffer any corne, cattle, horses, mares, servants, or any other things to be conveyed away by any pson or psons till further order from ye Generall & to cease y^t^ sloope or sloops y^t^ shall in any wise attempt ye takeing pvision conveying of any p't or parssells of goods y^t^ either belong to the said Washington or any other delinquent y^t^ are fleed fayle not hereof as you will answer ye contrary at y^r^ utmost pill. Given under my hand this 21st of October, 1676.

Stephen Man^r^ing.

This warrant was recorded June ye 19th, 1677.

Mr Stephen Manring warrant to Daniel White: These are his Majts name to Impower Mr Daniel White to take into his custody two young mares belonging to Jno. Griffin & them reserve till further order from ye Generall or Lt Generall, or till such time that ye sd Griffin hath cleared himself of trespasse committed against ye sd Lt Generall & yt he shall not have anything to doe at ye plantacon of Coll. Spencer till further order. Given under my hand this 6th day of November. 1676.

Stephen Manring.

June ye 19th 1677, this warrant was recorded.

Stephen Manring, Joseph Hardwick & Rich: Bartton, Rich: Donahan confession;

fforasmuch as wee Stephen Manring, Joseph Hardwick, Rich: Bartton, Rich: Donohan have bin currently notoriously actors in ye late horrid rebellion sett on foot by Nathaniel Bacon Junr to ye great dishonor of God, perturbacon of ye peace, wellfare & safety of his Majts Collony of Virginia & to evill example of our fellow subjects within the same. Wee ye said Stephen Manring, Joseph Hardwick, & Richard Barton, Richard Donnaham doe upon our bended knees humbly, heartily & unfeignedly confesse & acknowledge the saide, traiterous & rebellious practises. Whereby wee have rendered ourselves lyable to ye most severe punishmt, but doe humbly crave & implor mercy & pardon of God Almighty, the King's most excellent Majty His most sacred Majtys Governor & other inferior officers & all other our fellow subjects within this Collony for such our horrid, treasonable & rebellious practices, heartily & unfeignedly resolveing with ourselves & humbly begging assistance from God Almighty, never to perpetrate, attempt or consent to ye like.

This recognit[r] wee desire to bee Recorded this 19[th] of June, 1677.

Joseph Hardwick,
Richard Barton,
Richard Donnahan,
Stephen Man[r]ing.

The Dep[o] of M[r] William Armiger [(1)] & Jno. Deeres taken this 26[th] day of July, 1677 as followeth:

That being at Coll. John Washington's house there came into the Company one Stephen Man[r]ing & haveing some discourse about y[e] s[d] Armiger, takeing off some p[r]soners in y[e] s[d] Washington's house in y[e] time of Backen's Rebellion y[e] s[d] Man[r]ing Issued out these following viz:

That y[e] Chief Officers of his Ma[tics] Pt then in distress, run away from their commissions.

The s[d] Armiger desireing him to take a care of what he had said, his answer was y[t] he had Allready suffered y[e] Law & now he cared not a——for any man.

Then s[d] Armiger told him he acted by a false commission & how durst he be soe forward upon so

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(1). Examined separately. Armiger said The s[d] Man[r]ing demanded of y[e] Armiger how many men did take psoners at Coll. Washington's House & y[e] s[d] Manring askt what armes they had & s[d] Armiger replied 14 gunns loaden, upon w[ch] y[e] s[d] Man[r]ing replyed G—— d—— him were hee there w[th] 14 men he would uphold the house from five hundred men, or else die at their feet.

And s[d] Armiger then told him he was a foole, then said Man[r]ing to y[e] s[d] Armiger he was bound to y[e] peace & durst not challenge him, but stamped with his foote & and so I doe not challenge you, but come out if you please.

Madam Washington said to y[e] Man[r]ing if you were advised by your wife you need not acome to this passe he answered G—— d—— my wife if it were to doe I would do it againe.

WILLIAM ARMIGER.

This Dep[o] was reeorded the 25th of August, 1677.

treacherous designe as he well knew whereupon he replied he did it to destroy ye heathen & if it were to Doe againe he would doe it.

Then Armiger demanded of him why hee did not lay downe his arms when one Miller came in, his answer was y^t^ hee had a letter from Coll. Goteredge [Goodrich] y^t^ his houses was burnt, his wife & family robbed & his wife & children forced to ly on straw & he himself to be hanged if taken, wh^ch^ forced him, as sayes, to goe to ye other pty he Replyed y^t^ there General Ingram was a cowardly, treacherous dogg for laying downe his armes or otherwise he would die himself at ye face of his Enemies & severall other such expressions attending to ye same purpose. Said Armiger told him he begged his Commission, wch he swore bitterly it was fallse & would force ye s^d^ Armiger to prove it.

This is ye whole truth of what we can remember of this Idle discourse.

WILLIAM ARMIGER,
JOHN DEERES.

Mr Daniell White's letter to Coll. Nich^o^ Spencer.

S^r^ you forced me ye last court to give security to ye good behaviour for what I know not unlesse thereby I might be ye more awd to give my estate to Coll. Washington wch I have donne, or at least soe much of it as he was pleased to demand, or If he be not satisfied if he please to demand more I am ready to give it knoweing y^t^ there is Almighty pvidence y^t^ doth rule or govern all actions And y^t^ I may not [a word undecipherable] seeke my owne revenge, but rather say with Daniell ye Lord hath bidden him: who himselfe hath pmised by ye words of St. Paul to be the avenger of all such things And I

did aske Coll. Washington to be tender with me & not demand the rigger of s^d^ bond in appeareing ye next co^rtt^ because I am a poore man & labour hard for my liveing & ye neglect thereof is much damage to me & my children wch hee would not doe unlesse I would Right to you because you were please to tell me I was a contemner of Authority and in not appeareing I might soe be pved wch words you had noe reason at all to speake because there hath never bin ye least misdemeanor pved ag^t^ me by any pson in this County, though I have bin now a house-keeper therein this 20 yeares neither ha' e you or any pson in authority ever seene any such thing by me Although it may be some honourlicke (?) men whom I have not bin over fond in adoring (not as they were majistrates), but, as they were proud men & may inform you as much, but their malice ought not to be believed for itt did sufficiently appeare ag^t^ me in there life time, but it hath pleased God to remove them & now feareing ye Devill will alwayes be intrigueing ag^t^ me at my request to yor Hono^rs^ is to be pleased to Judge more favourably than formerly you have donne & Consider I Labor hard & that ye yeare is more then ordinary laborious & if I have no horse 4 or 5 dayes must needs much hinder my businesse & labour in travellinge & be pleased to excuse my not appearing this Court without urging any Contempt ag^t^ me soe y^t^ forfeiture of my bond & I will attend ye next Court to know further of your pleasure who am your servant.

DANIEL WHITE,

July ye 24th, 1677.

This letter was recorded ye 29 Sept., 1677.

Major Allerton's petition:

To The worp^ll Justices for Westmoreland Coty. The humble peticon of Isaac Allerton sheweth that ye Rebell Garrison held at Coll. Washingtons of wch ye cheife were Joseph Hardidge Richard Bartton, Thomas Oakley, William Head & Jno. Athill cum ceteris have damnified yor pet^r in his estate to ye value of thirteen thousand pound tob^o, & Caske as by ye acc^tt annexed doth appeare he humbly craves to be Reimbursed ye s^d Tobaccoe wth damages & cost hee shall pray.

This pet^n was recorded August ye 25th 1677.

Wee finde y^t Joseph Harwick, Richard Barton & ye Rest of ye Rebells y^t keep^t ye garrisons are guilty of atakeing & not returneing goods belonging to Maj^r Allerton to the value of six thousand foure hundred pounds of tob^o & costs, but for ye two feather beeds, rugge, wool beed & 8 bushells salt wee finde not anything not haveing proofs or acknowledgm^t.

The Jury,

Patrick Spens,	Daniel Lisson,
William Clement,	Originall Brown,
Anthony [signed] Williams,	John Butler,
Daniel [W.] Hurt (?)	John Newton,
Edward ffranklin,	Sam Bodam,
Robert Edwards,	William Hardidge.

This was Recorded the 25th of August 1677.

Att a Comitty (by order of ye Grand Assembly) for laying a Levy in the northern neck for ye charge in Raisinge ye forces thereof for suppressing ye late rebellion mett at Capt Beales ye 14th of August, 1677 being present:

Coll. Wm Ball, Coll. J^no Washington, Mr Wm Preseley, Majo^r Ed. Dale, Major Isaac Allerton, M^r

Peter Presley, Coll. Wm Travers, Coll. Sam^ll^ Griffin Coll. Geo. Mason, Mr Martin Scarlet.

Itt is by them ordered y^t^ ye County of Rapp.^k^ p. Westmerld pay for 802 Tythabls at 3^lb^ of Tob^o^ p. poll 25,025 lb. (sic) Tob^o^ to ye sev^rall psons hereinafter pticularly menconed.

Journal of the Meetings

of the President and Masters of William and Mary College.

(Continued)

III

[22—This page in the MS. is blank.]

[23]

At a meeting of the Presid^{t}, & Masters of the College of William and Mary:

Present, James Blair, Presid^{t} Wm Dawson, J. Græme, Thos Dawson, Mast^{rs}.

The Rev. Mr Thos Robinson [1] being elected by the visitors & Govern^{rs} Master of the Grammar School and having entered on the said office on the 20th of October last did this day Subscribe his assent to the Articles of the Church of England as in

(1) This was probably Thomas Robinson, s. of John of Stuble Hall, Lancashire, Pleb. Queen's Coll. matric 30 June, 1738, aged 20; B. A. 1742. He married Edith Tyler, dau. of John Tyler of James City Co. and Elizabeth, his wife. Gov. Dinwiddie wrote in 1757, that, "the visitors of the College and the Countryin general,had been greatly dissatisfied with the behavior of the Professor of Philosophy [William Preston] & the Master of the Grammar School,not only on account of Intemperance & Irregularity laid to their Charge, but also because they had married and contrary to all rule of seats of learning kept their wives, children & servants in College, which must occasion much confusion and disturbance, &c" In a letter to the Bishop of London Aug. 12, 1765, William Robinson, the Commissary, wrote "Mr Graham, M$_{r}$ Camm, Mr Robinson, (since dead) M$_{r}$ Jones, had suffered deprivation founded on malice and the most frivolous pretences." Perry's Hist. Collections, Virginia.

page [19] and did also take the oath de fideli administratione as in page [2.]

Present: Thos Robinson, Master.

Mr Wm Parks intending to open a book-seller's shop in this Town and having proposed to furnish the students of this College with such books at a reasonable price as the Masters shall direct him to send for and likewise to take all the school books now in the College and pay 35 p. cent on the sterling cost to make it currency, his proposals are unanimously agreed to.

Upon complaint of two negroes runaway from Nottoway the meeting have desired Mr Thos Dawson & John Græme and they have agreed to go to visit that Plantn to enquire into the Matters of Fact and to endeavour to put things to rights.

[24]

[25]

At a meeting of the President and Masters of Willm & Mary Coll:

Present:

The Revend Mr William Dawson President.

The Revend Mr Thos Dawson.

The Revend Mr Thos Robinson & John Græme.

After the Death of the Revnd Mr Jas Blair, late Presidt (1) The Govrs & vistrs having elected the Revend Mr William Dawson (2) President. He qual-

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(1). Dr. Blair died April 18, 1743. For a sketch of him see *Quarterly*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 6; Sprague's History of the American Pulpit, Vol. V. See also White's National Cyclopedia of Biography.

(2). "William Dawson was son of William of Aspatria, Cumberland, plebn. Queen's College matric 17 March, 1719-20. B. A. 22 Feb. 1724-25. M. A. 1728, D. D. by diploma 10 Feb. 1746-7. then President of Williamsburg College in Virginia"—Fosters' Oxford Matriculations. He was Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1729, President and Commissary. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Randolph) Stith, and had a son

ified himselfe according to the Statutes by subscribing his assent to the 39 articles of the Church of England in the words following :

Ego Guil Dawson Præses Collegii Gulielmi & Mariæ in Virginia, Librum de Religionis articulis, in quos consensum est ab archiepiscopis & Episcopis utrinsq : Provinciæ, ac reliquo omno clero, in Synodo, Londinensi, An. 1562 omnine comprobo; et omnes ac singulos articulos in eodem contentu, (qui triginta novem citra ratificationem numerantur) Verbo Dei consentaneous esse agnosco.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

And then the Masters administered the oath de fideli &c to the President in the form following:

Tu fidem dabis te munus Præsidis tibi comissum fideliter administraturum secundum statuta Collegii. Ita Deus te adjuvet tactis sacrosanctis Christi evangeliis.

[26]

April 10th 1744.

At a meeting of the President & Masters of William & Mary Coll :

Present :

The Reverd Mr Wm Dawson, Presdt, Mr John Græme, Mr Thos Dawson, & Mr Thos Robinson, Masters.

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who married——Johnson of North Carolina, who had William Johnson Dawson, M. C. from that State, 1793-5. It appears also from Foster that Musgrave Dawson, son of William of Aspatria, matriculated at Queens College March 2, 1742-43, aged 20, and took his degree of B. A. in 1747. He came to Virginia and was minister of St. Mary's Parish, Caroline Co. He was the father of Hon. John Dawson, born in 1762, graduated at Harvard College in 1782, presidential elector 1793, member of the House of Delegates from Spotsylvania Co., 1787, of Congress 1797--1814, and died March 30. He was generally known as "Beau Dawson" from his note in the fashionable world. For notice of the Dawsons, see Wallace's Va. Hist. Mag. I., p. 40., White's National Cyclopedia of Biography.

Mr Rosco Cole [1] is unanimously elected usher of the Gramr School in the room of Mr William Yates, who has resigned.

March 28, 1747.

At a meeting of the President and Masters.

Present :

Mr Wm Dawson, Prest, Mr Thomas Dawson Mr Thos Robinson and Mr Preston, [2] Masters.

Mr John Dixson [3] is unanimously elected usher in the Room of Mr Roscow Cole, who has resigned.

[Here a leaf is lost from the book]

[29]

and administration of the sacraments and none other

III. That I allow the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Abps. and Bps. of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy in the convocation holden at London, in the year of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred sixty and two, and that I acknowledge all and every the articles therein contained, being in Number Nine and Thirty, besides the Ratification, to be agreeable to the word of God.

William Stith, Aug. 14, 1752,

Nov. 1, 1775, Thomas Dawson.

Emma[1] Jones,

Gronow Owen.

Feb. 15, 1758, William Davis,

I Richard Graham, do willingly & ex animo subscribe to these three articles above mentioned, & to all things that are contained in them

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(1). Probably a son of William Cole, Jun., son of William Cole of the Council. In 1754, minister of Warwick Parish, Warwick Co. *Perry.*

(2). Mr. Preston, Prof. of Moral Philosophy, and in 1754, minister of James City Parish.

(3). Minister of Kingston Parish in 1754, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in William and Mary College.

He also took the Oath de fideli, &c.

Present, Richard Graham [1].

Unanimously agreed that Mrs Bryan's son-in-law finish the year; and that M^r and Mrs Crease succeed them at Lady's Day next.

Augt 24, 1749.

Present, Wm Dawson, Thos Dawson, Thos Robinson and Richard Graham.

[30]

I, John Camm, do willingly & Ex Animo subscribe to these three articles above mentioned & to all Things that are contained in them vide p. [28], [29.]

He also took the oath de fideli, &c.

[31]

Aug. 14, 1752.

At a meeting of the Masters.

Present, Mr Stith, P^rt Mr Dawson, Mr Robinson, Mr Preston, Mr Graham and Mr Camm.

After the Death of the Revd Dr Dawson, late President of the College, the visitors having elected the Revd Mr Stith, A. M., President. He qualified himself according to the Statutes by subscribing his assent to the 39 articles of the Church of England in the words following:

[Here follow the same oaths in Latin as were administered to President William Dawson, signed Gulielmus Stith.]

At a meeting of ye President & Masters of William & Mary College, Sepr ye 14th, 1754, present,

[1]. Richard Graham, Prof. Mathematics. After 20 years residence in Virginia he returned to Oxford of which he was a fellow—Perry.

Y^e^ Revd Mr Stith, President, Mr Dawson, Mr Robinson, Mr Preston & Mr Graham, ye following Orders were unanimously agreed to.

1. Ordered y^t^ no scholar belonging to any school in the College; of w^t^ Age, Rank, or Quality, soever, do keep any race Horse, at ye College, in ye Town—or any where in the neighborhood—y^t^ they be not any way concerned in making races, or in backing, or abetting, those made by others, and y^t^ all Race Horses, kept in ye neighborhood of ye College & belonging to any of ye scholars be immediately dispatched & sent off, & never again brought back, and all this under Pain of ye severest Animadversion and Punishment.

2. Ordered—y^t^ no scholar belonging to ye College of w^t^ Age, Rank, or Quality, soever, or wheresoever residing, within, or without ye College, do presume to appear playing or Betting, at ye Billiard or other gaming Tables, or be any way concern'd in keeping or fighting cocks under Pain of ye like severe Animadversion or Punishment.

3. Ordered, y^t^ no Scholar, belonging to ye College do frequent, or be seen, in ye Ordinaries, in or about ye Town except they be sent for by their Relations, or other near friends.

4. And for ye more effectual Prevention of these & the like Irregularities, It is ordered y^t^ no Scholar of w^t^ Age, Rank or Quality soever residing within ye Bounds of ye College, do presume to go out of ye said Bounds particularly towards the mill pond with out ye express Leave of his respective Master, or Tutor first had & obtained; & in case of ye Absence of his proper Master then of ye President, or of some other Master, at ye Time in College; And y^t^ under Pain of an immediate certain & severe Animadversion & Punishment.

5. Ordered, y^t^ no Scholar do bring or cause to be brought any Cards or Dice, or other Implement of Gaming—y^t^ ye having Cards or Dice in Possession, within ye Bounds of ye College, shall be deemed & adjudged a conviction, ipso Facto, of ye crime of gaming. And y^t^ every scholar so detected, shall be proceeded with & punished accordingly.

6. Ordered, y^t^ no scholar of w^t^ Age, Rank, or Quality soever, do think, or behave himself, as if he were subject to none, but his own proper Master & not under ye controul & command of ye President, & other Masters; but let all pay a general & ready Obedience to ye President & every other Master.

7. And to ye End, y^t^ no Person may pretend Ignorance of ye foregoing Orders & Regulations, but y^t^ all may readily & obediently conform themselves thereto; it is Ordered, y^t^ they be fairly transcribed & y^t^ a clear & legible copy of y^m^ be posted up in every School of ye College.

WILLIAM STITH.

Jan. ye 14th, 1754.

At a meeting of ye President & Masters of W. & M. College.

Present:

Y^e^ Revd^d^ W. Stith, President; Mr Dawson, Mr Robinson, Mr Preston & Mr Graham.

Resolved, y^t^ Will Preston be appointed Clerk to ye Meeting & y^t^ he be allowed ye yearly Salary of ten pounds.

Resolved, y^t^ Mr Dawson be desired to write to Mrs Clayton [1] & enquire, if she will accept of ye Place of House-Keeper to the College, at present vacant by ye Resignation of Mrs Gough.

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(1). Sister to Rev. William Dawson, deceased. She married 2dly, Gronow Owen, who was Professor of the Grammar School.

Resolved, y^t^ a person be appointed to hear such Boys as shall be recommended by their Parents, or Guardians a chapter in the Bible every School-Day at 12 o'clock & y^t^ he have ye yearly salary of one Pistole for each Boy so recommended.

Resolved, y^t^ Mr Jones, ye Usher of ye College, be appointed to hear such Boys.

It was proposed by ye President y^t^ ye Bursar be obliged to give Security according to Statute. But upon a Question: Whether ye present Bursar a sworn Master, shall be obliged to give security & yet not receive 5 per cent, wch is equally directed by ye same statute? It passed in ye negative.

WILLIAM STITH.

Witchcraft in Virginia.

The following, transcribed by Mr. Edward W. James from the records of Lower Norfolk Co., and Princess Anne Co., are in further evidence that the delusion of witchcraft never made much impression upon the Virginians. In most of the counties whose records are preserved, there is no mention made of the subject.

Lower Norff: At a private Co^{rt} held the 23rd of May, 1655, at the howse of Mr Edward Hall in Linhaven,

Coll. John Sidney, Mr. John Porter, Sen.
Lt Col. Tho: Lambert, Mr. John Porter, Jun.
Mr. Tho: Bridge,

Comrs. [1]

Whereas div^{rs} dangerous & scandalous speeches have been raised by some psons concerning sev^{r}all women in this Countie, termeing them to be Witches, whereby theire reputacons have been much impaired and theire lives brought in question (ffor avoydeing the like offence.) It is by this Co^{rt} ordered that what pson soever shall hereafter raise any such like scandall, concerning any partie whatso^{r}, and shall not be able to pve the same, both upon oath, and by sufficient witness, such pson soe offending shall in the first place paie a thousand pounds of tob: and likewise be lyable to further Censure of the Co^{rt}

(1). County Commissioners or Justices.

Lower Norff: att a Court held ye 15th Decemb, A°, (1659,) psent. att Savill Gaskins,
Coll: Jn° Sidney, Mr John Porter, Jn^r
Lt. Colo. Tho: Lambart, Capt. Richard ffoster,
Capt. ffran: Emperor, Lt Thomas Keelinge.
Mr Edmund Bowman,

Whereas Ann Godby, the wife of Tho. Godby, hath Contrary to an ord^r of ye Court bearing date In May, 1655, Concerning Some Slanders & scandalls Cast upon Women under ye notion of witches hath contemptuously acted in abusing & taking ye good name & Creditt of nic° Robinson's wife, terming her a witche, as by severall deposicons appeares. It is therefore ord^d that ye s^d Tho: Godby shall pay three hundred pounds of tob° & Caske fine for her Contempt of ye menconed order, (being ye first time) & also pay & defray ye Cost of sute together wth ye Witnesses Charges at twenty pounds tob° p day als exec.

Princess Anne: At a Court held the 8th Day of July, 1698.

p^rsent { Coll. Anthony Lawson, Mr Ben° Burrough, Capt Jn° Thorowgood, Mr Edward Moseley, } Justices.

John Byrd and Anne, his wife, suing Charles Kinsey in an action of Defamation setting forth by their petition that the said Kinsey had falsely and Scandalously Defamed them saying that the said Anne did ride him from his house to Eliz^th Russells, and that by such his Discourse she was Reported and rendered to be a witch, or such like person, praying one hundred pnds Damage with cost; The Defend^t for answer acknowledging that he had Spoke words saying that he either dreamed or had such appearances, &c. The whole matter being put to a Jury who

bring in their Verd^{t} as followeth : We of the Jury doe find for the Def^{t}, Hugh Campbell, foreman, &c. upon the Defend^{ts} mocon It is Ordered that the Jury's Verdict be Recorded, and Judgem^{t} is granted upon the same, that the Suite be Dismist with Cost als Ex^{n}.

Jno Byrd and Anne, his wife suing Jno Pitts in an action of Defamacon Setting forth by their peticon that the Defend^{t} had falsely & Scandalously Defamed them, saying they had rid him along the Seaside & home to his own house, by which kind of Discourse they were Reported & rendered as if they were witches, or in league with the Devill, praying 100£ Sterl. Damage with Cost. The Deft for answer acknowledgeth that to his thoughts, apprehension or best knowledge, they did serve him Soe ; The whole matter being but to a Jury who bring in their Verd^{t} as followeth . We of the Jury do find for the Def^{t} Hugh Campbell foreman &c. upon the Def^{ts} Mocon It is Ordered that the Jurys Verdict be Recorded, and Judgem^{t} is granted upon the Same, that the Suite be Dismist with Cost als Ex^{n}.

Virginia Threads for the future Historian

No. V.

From Middlesex, (Eng.) County Records, *9 August, 15 year, reign of James First.*

"Recognizance taken before Sir William Smith, Kn't, J. P. of Richard Ball of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, taylor, in the sum of Twenty pounds; For the said Richard Ball's appearance to the next Session of the Peace, to answer for not allowing a maintenance to his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth, she being great with child, and for sending his son, Richard Ball, Jr., away from her, into Virginia."
3 April, 15 James I.

Stephen Rogers for killing George Watkins against the form of Statute of the first year of King James, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to be hung, but at the instance of Sir Thomas Smith, Kn't was reprieved in the interest of Virginia, because he was a carpenter
6 August, 16. James I.

On his conviction of incorrigible vagabondage Ralph Rooke was reprieved at Sheriff[1] Johnson's order so that he should be sent to Virginia.
28 April, 18 James I.

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(1). Robert Johnson, grocer, was an enterprising citizen and deputy treasurer of the Virginia Company of London, under Sir Thomas Smith.

On her conviction by a Jury of stealing divesr goods of Mary Payne, Elizabeth Handsley was reprieved for Virginia.

31st May, 18 James I.

On his conviction of stealing Richard Atkinson's bull, William Hill asked for the book, and was respited for Virginia.

An indictment was preferred against Joseph Johnson for vagrancy, at Clerkenwell being found guilty he was sent to Virginia.

17 September, 24 Charles I.

Recognizance taken before Thomas Hubbert, Esq., J. P. of Anthony Kempe, tailor, of Golding Lane in the parish of S. Giles without Cripplegate in the sum of twenty pounds to answer for being accused by his master, John Cowper, for having run away and deserted his service, he being bound apprentice unto him, and fled to Virginia beyond the seas. (1)

St. Paul, Min., May, 1883.

EDWARD D. NEILL.

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(1). Vagabonds of course, were found in both Virginia and Massachusetts, during the Colonial times. There was a white servant class in both colonies during the 17th century. In Virginia these were largely composed of children not yet hardened in evil. John Adams said, in 1776, that the fishermen of New England were "more degraded than slaves" Were these people descendants of the imported convicts and servants of Massachusetts.? The South for 120 years has been free of convict immigration; in the North it appears greater now than ever, and Congress has deemed the danger so great as to pass laws vainly attempting to prevent the entrance of contract labor as well as of paupers and criminals who still pour in—*Editor*.

The Bicentennial Celebration.

The exercises of the session just closed were most satisfactory. In April last the Board of Visitors concluded to set apart as a special day the 21st of June, 1893, in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the College Charter, granted by King William and Queen Mary, Feb. 8, 1693. On that day Charles Washington Coleman of Williamsburg, at the invitation of the Board of Visitors, delivered a poem, and J. Allen Watts of Roanoke, at the invitation of the Alumni Society, delivered an oration, before a large assembly composed of ladies and gentlemen from many localities.

The occasion was an august one and replete with suggestive memories. The antecedents of William and Mary date back to the year 1618, when the first step[1] was taken by the Virginia Company of London relative to the establishment of a College and a school in America. The design was checked by the Indian massacre of 1622, which destroyed both the proposed College at Henrico and the Free School at Charles City, now City Point. The latter design, however, did not entirely fail as, in 1634, Benjamin Symmes of Elizabeth City Co., made ample provision by will for a free school in the County, which in connection with the public school system of the State still continues the oldest endowed free school in America.[2] In 1635, Harvard College was

(1). Neill's "London Company."
(2). Hen. Stats. VI. 389.

begun, but its charter was not obtained until 1650. Its faculty at first consisted of a Principal and tutors. In 1722, the first professorship was established there. The second was established in 1728. No other was added until 1765, when the Hancock professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages was founded. [1] The attendance at Harvard, near the thriving town of Boston, was always considerable. There was a celebration there as early as 1676, when Edward Randolph wrote that "the governor and magistrates of the Colony were present with throngs of illiterate Elders and church members."

The farmers of Virginia, who, unlike the Bostonians, lived at remote distances from each other and consequently found it difficult to co-operate in public affairs, did not rest with the school of Benjamin Symmes. The records of Elizabeth City County were partially destroyed during the war, but those that remain evidence the existence of another school in Elizabeth City before 1689, established by Thomas Eaton, a relative, perhaps of Nathaniel Eaton, first principal of Harvard School, who on account of his tyrannical conduct left the Colony of Massachusetts for Virginia, where he officiated as minister in Accomac, for several years.

Henry Peasly had established a free school in Gloucester, as early as 1675, [2] and throughout the Colony, as the county records show, numerous private schools and private tutors were supported. Orphans were to be educated according to the irestates, and poor boys who could not pay for instruction were bound out for a term of years, with the promise

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(1). Report of Harvard Coll. Overseer, 1825.
(2.) Hen. Stat. VII. p. 41.

that they should receive two years tuition. In 1693, the College of William and Mary was established. Until 1712, it consisted of a President, James Blair, M. A. of Edinburgh, a grammar master, Mungo Inglis, M. A., an usher, James Hodges, and a writing master. In that year Mr. Lefevere was elected first professor of mathematics.[1] In 1717, Rev. Hugh Jones acted as Professor of Mathematics.[2] I have not been able to ascertain the exact time when the other professors were elected. But there was a full faculty of six professors in 1729, graduates of Edinburgh, Oxford & Cambridge. Harvard had but one professor in 1722, when the chair of Divinity was established. In 1728, the Hollis professorship of Mathematics was added. In 1783, Harvard had a President, three Professors and tutors. William and Mary had, after 1729, a President, six professors, an usher, sub-usher and writing master. In 1779, the College of William and Mary substituted the professorships of Law and Medicine for the Divinity chairs and grammar school, and assumed the name of "University."

Harvard had its first school of Medicine in 1783, and the Royall professorship of law was established in 1715.

William and Mary was partially destroyed by fire three times, in 1705, in 1859, and 1862. Harvard fortunately escaped these sad vicissitudes and now ranks as the most important institution in the United States. William and Mary had last session an attendance of 205 students, the largest she ever enjoyed. May it be auspicious of the future!

(1). Spotswood's *Letters* I., 103, 156, 158.
(2.) Ibid II., 253.

On the occasion mentioned a souvenir card to commemorate the day was sent abroad. The poem of Mr. Coleman and the oration of Mr. Watts were in every way appropriate.

There were in attendance on the celebration, from a distance, Hon. Thomas Dunn English M. C. from New Jersey, the scholar and poet; Rev. Heber Murphy of Maryland, Gen. Marcus J. Wright of Washington, Gen. William B. Taliaferro, Major Charles S. Stringfellow of Richmond, Robert M. Hughes, Esq., of Norfolk, Gov. John E. Massey of Albemarle Co., Va., Senator James N. Stubbs of Gloucester Co., Dr. John W. Lawson, ex-member of Congress from this District; Prof. George F. Merrill, of Richmond, Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler, member of Congress from this District, Col. John B. Cary of Richmond, Walter A. Edwards of Norfolk, Dr. O. S. Barten of Norfolk, Dr. Thomas H. Barnes of Nansemond, Col. R. M. Mayo of Westmoreland Co., Va. and others.

Letters of congratulation were received from Hon. Geo. F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Gen. N. M. Curtis of New York, Augustine Smith, Esq. of New York, President Eliot of Harvard, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler of Cornell, Prof. James M. Garnett of the University of Va., James A. Millholland, Esq. of Maryland, R. A. Brock, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, Philip A. Bruce, Secretary of the Va. Historical Society, William H. Egle, M. D., Librarian of Pennsylvania State Library, Otis O. Smith, Esq. of Atlanta, Georgia, Rev. Lewis W. Burton of St. John's Church, Richmond, Hon. Frank E. Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania, and numerous others.

An interesting feature of the Bicentennial day was the presentation by Robert M. Hughes, Esq. of

Norfolk, in behalf of the State Bar Association, of a beautiful bronze memorial tablet which is placed in the chapel, beneath the floor of which lie the bones of several distinguished Virginians. The tablet is mounted on oak, and the inscription is in black letters and reads as follows :

GEORGE WYTHE, LL. D.,

Member of the Continental Congress,
Signer of the Declaration of Independence,
Member of the Committee of 1779 on Revision
of the Laws of Virginia,
Judge of the Chancery Court,
First Professor of Law in the College of William
and Mary,
The American Aristides. He was an Examplar
of all that is noble and elevating in the
profession of the law.
A. D. 1893,
This tablet is erected by the Virginia State Bar
Association
in tribute to
His courage as a patriot,
His ability as an instructor,
His uprightness as a lawyer,
His purity as a Judge.

At the closing of the college exercises on Thursday, June 22, Colonel William Lamb, from the Visitorial Board, read in honor of the *alma mater* of her father a beautiful poem composed by Miss Ellie Seawell, daughter of the late distinguished lawyer, M. Boswell Seawell, of Gloucester county, a former alumnus and member of the Board of Visitors.

The following was the order of the exercises during the final week :

Rev. James Y. Fair of Richmond, Va., Va. preached before the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday, June 18th 1893 at 11 a. m.

Right Rev. Alpheus W. Wilson of Baltimore delivered the Final Sermon on Sunday, June 18th, 1893, at 8 p. m.

W R Alexander, Esq. of Winchester, Va., addressed the two Literary Societies on Monday, June 19, 1893, at 12 m.

The Philomathean Society held its Annual Celebration on Monday, June 19th, 1893, at 8 p. m.

The Phoenix Society held its Annual Celebration on Tuesday, June 20th, 1893, at 8 p. m.

On Wednesday, June 21st, 1893, Bicentennial day, poem by Charles Washington Coleman of Williamsburg, Va., at 11, a. m.

Oration by J. Allen Watts, Esq., of Roanoke, Va.

Banquet of the Alumni at 8:30 p. m:

Final Exercises of the College occurred on Thursday, June 22nd, 1893, at 10 a. m.

The Final Ball occurred on Thursday, June 22nd, 1893, at 8 p. m.

Ancestry of George Wythe, LL. D.

BY THE EDITOR.

George Wythe was descended from an honorable line of ancestors who had held for generations high position in the County of Elizabeth City. The following represents his descent from the immigrant, Thomas Wythe, gent.

Thomas Wythe Gent. = Anne ——— = Capt. Thomas Harwood, J. P. of E. C Co.
A leading Magistrate of Eliz-City Co. will pr. 19 Mch. 1693-94.

1. Constance[2] (?) = John Tomer.

2 Anne[2] who m William Mallory of E. C. Co., will pr. in E. C. Co., Feb. 11, 1720, son of Capt. Roger Mallory of New Kent or King & Queen; left issue.

5. Thomas[2] = (2nd husband) born in 1760, Will pr. 18 Sept., 1694, J. P. of E. C. Co.

Anne, dau. John Sheppard, (sister of Baldwin Sheppard, J. P. of E. C., will pr. 7ber, 1697)

= Quintilian Gutherick, 1st husband; administration granted in 1690, J. P. of E. C. Co.

Thomas[3] who m. in 1719-20, Margaret, dau. of George Walker, who m. a daughter of George Keith, a quaker of good fortune who wrote a folio upon mathematical and other subjects. (Story's "Diary," Call's Reports, IV, p. 11.

Anne[3] m. Charles Mallory.

1. William, dead before 1695.

2. Elizabath, mar. Nicholas Curle 1699.

= Rev. James Wallace, 3rd husband, minister of E. C. Parish.

Thomas[4]

George[4] b. 1726. d. June 8, 1806

Anne[4] m. Charles Sweney before 1744.

Historical Notes

Mr. Edward W. James writes in correction of the Bacon pedigree which appeared in the April No. last; "Draw a line between Sir Nicholas Bacon and his second wife to Francis Bacon and put Bacon before Verulam and make Finsburg Finsbury."

In "Virginia Threads for future Historians' April No., on page 194 "Villard" should be Villiers; on page 195 "Cednor" should be Codnor.

A recent interesting publication is the "Financial History of Virginia," 1609–1776, by William Zebina Ripley, Ph. D. University Fellow in Economics, Columbia College.

"Church and State in North Carolina," by Stephen Beauregard Weeks, Ph. D., is another highly interesting publication It comes from the Johns Hopkins Press, and is one of the Johns Hopkins University studies.

Prof. James F. Jameson, of Brown University has written an interesting paper for the New York *Nation*, in which he shows that the percentage of voters in Virginia, previous to the Revolution, was wice as great as in New England.

Mr. Stanard's "Washington" paper in the April No. of the *Quarterly* has attracted much attention.

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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

QUARTERLY

Historical Papers.

EDITOR: LYON G. TYLER, M. A.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

SECOND EDITION.—REVISED AND REPRINTED
JANUARY, 1895.

Abstracts from Princess Anne County Marriage Licenses.

MADE BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

1765.

Lem[l] Newton[1] with Anne Nicholas
Lem[l] Newton,
John Lovett, Jr., Rob[t] Ballard.

Feby 20th, James Murdaugh[2] with Molly Walke.
James Murdaugh,
Charles Williamson.

June 13th, John Moseley with Frances Lamount.
John Moseley,
Edwat Lamount.

June 23[d], W[m] Gray with Elizabeth Moseley,
William Gray,
Henry Cooper.

Oct. 18th, George Durant[3] Corprew with Letitia Old.
Lem[l] Newton, Geo. Durant Corprew,
John Lovitt, Jr., Thomas Old.

Oct. 21st, Thomas Ewell with Elizabeth Woodhouse,
Thomas Ewell,
Lemuel Newton.

Oct. 30th, Hillary Moseley[4] with Eliz[a] Whitehurst.
Hillary Moseley,
Lem[l] Newton, James Carraway.

Oct. 31st, John Bayns with Sarah Moore.
John Bayns,
Natha Newton, Richd Jones.

1766.

Dec. 5th, Jacob Hunter with Elizabeth Nimmo.
Jacob Hunter[5]
Frederick Boush[6]

Dec. 26th, James Wilson with Sarah Gray.
James Wilson,
Benja Dingly Gray.

Dec. 31st, Wm Wishart with Mary Haynes.
Will Wishart,
John Lovett, John Kenline.

It may be of interest to append the form of a marriage certificate:

"Know all men by these presents that we Jacob Hunter & Frederick Boush, are held & firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord the King his Heirs and Successours in the Just Sum of Fifty pounds Current money of Virginia to the which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourSelves our Heirs & Successours firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seal and dated this 5th December, 1766

The Condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bound Jacob Hunter hath obtained a Marriage Licence in Conjunction with Elizabeth Nimmo Now know ye that if there is no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage then the obligation to be void otherwise to be in full Force and Virtue

Sealed and Delivered In Presence of } Jacob Hunter,
} Frederick Boush."

[Transcribed from the original by
Edward W. James.]

(1) Lemuel Newton, son of Nathaniel Newton, was the deputy clerk of the Court of P. A. County under Robert Ballard, from whom he received the appointment on the 20th of April, 1763, was a merchant, and was a Justice of the peace from June 9th, 1774, to April 19th, 1776. His wife, Anne, was a daughter of John Nicholas by Yates Smith, his wife, who was at the time of their marriage the relict of John Bolithoe. His will was made in 1782, and he left several children, Nathaniel, Elizabeth who married Thomas Walke, Yeates who married John Hancock, Jr., and Anne who married Charles Fisher. Nathaniel Newton died in 1767. He married Elizabeth Sayer, daughter of Charles Sayer, Clerk of the Court, and was the father of two children, Lemuel, and Anne who married Robert Ballard. He was a Justice from Oct. 6th, 1736 to August 5th, 1741, and from August 7th, 1745 to 22nd May, 1765, Sheriff from August 5th, 1741 to September 1st, 1742, Coroner from October 3d 1739 to November 3d 1742, and Vestryman of Lynhaven Parish from October 15th, 1739 to 13th October, 1766, being Church Warden from October 23d, 1756 to October 15th, 1757.

(2) Thomas Walke, merchant, from Barbadoes, settled in Virginia during the last quarter of the 17th century, married Mary, daughter of Colonel Anthony Lawson, and left three children, Thomas, Anthony and Mary. Thomas married Katherine—,died in 1723, and left sons, Thomas & Anthony, and daughters, Elizabeth and Katherine. He was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1714, was appointed agent for the Newtown storehouse in 1715, and was a church-warden for Lynhaven Parish the same year, and was a justice from January 4th, 1715 to July 3d, 1723. He was the Lt. Colonel of militia, and was by profession both merchant and planter.

Thomas, his son, also a merchant, was married twice, first to Margaret, sister to Captain John Thorowgood. He died in 1761, and left son Thomas, and daughters Elizabeth who married Charles Williamson, Molly James Murdaugh of Nansemond County, Fanny Wright Westcott, Peggy John Calvert, Nancy John Willoughby, the daughters all being by the first wife. He was Major of the Militia, Justice from November 8th, 1739 to April 20th 1743, and from October 16th, 1751 to May 20th, 1752, and from April 16th 1755 to November 9th, 1756. Was appointed Sheriff Aug. 3d, 1743. Was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1756, and a member of the Vestry for Lynhaven Parish from July 13th, 1748 to

September 29th, 1760, being church-warden from Oct. 29th, 1750 to Oct. 1st, 1753, and from Oct. 23d, 1756 to September 29th, 1760.

In his will, made November 28th; 1760, among other bequests he left 25 acres of land "for the use of the poor Orphans and disabled people of the Parish of Lynhaven towards the educating and maintaining of them for the Vestry or Church of the 5d Parish to erect Houses thereon for the Reception of such Poor Orphans and others if they cannot get a more convenient place, but, it they can elsewhere provide themselves better then I desire the said Vestry or Church Wardens or their Successours may sell and dispose of the said Land and Swamp and the moneys arising from said Lands, &c. be by them laid out as soon as possible for breeding Negroes for the use of or uses aforesaid, that is for the better help schooling and support of the said Orphans &c: from Time to Time, as the Vestry or Church Wardens of the Parish shall think proper."

(3) George Durant Corprew was married twice. His first wife was Letitia Old, daughter of Thomas Old, Senior: his second, Julia Simmons. He died in 1803, and left Julia, his widow, and sons George Durant, John, Thomas, Joshua, Jonathan Durant, David, and daughters Sarah Wilson, Letticia and Nancy Durant. He was a vestryman of Lynnhaven Parish from November, 1776 to November 25th, 1784, and from November 23d, 1785 to April 27th, 1786, and from November 4th, 1791 to March 19th, 1796, and from December 8th, 1800 to July 18th, 1801, and from April 23d, 1803 to the time of his death. Was a Justice from August 9th, 1782 to November 9th, 1803, and was appointed by the County Court, September 13th, 1782, to ascertain the losses sustained by the people of Black Water precinct from the British.

(4) Hillary Moseley, son of Tully, son of Edward, Junior, son of Arthur, son of William Moseley, merchant of Rotterdam, Holland, who settled in Virginia in 1649, was born in 1739 and died in 1793. He was married three times, 1st, Mary Murray, 2nd, Eliza Whitehurst, daughter of Enoch Whitehurst, 3d, Agnes Edmonds, He left sons, Tully, who married Amy Thorowgood, Christopher, Hillary and John, and daughters Molly, wife of John Hunter, and Blanny, wife of William Hunter, and Frances. Tully and Molly and Blanny were by the second wife and John and Frances by the 3d.

(5) Jacob Hunter died in 1780. He was a son of Joh

Hunter, who was a vestryman of Lynhaven Parish from March 1st, 1739, to October 13th, 1748, who was a son of Doctor William Hunter, who was in Virginia in 1678 and died in 1718 or 1719. He was a captain in the militia, and was a member of the county committee of Safety in 1775. By his first wife Susannah Moore, daughter of Captain Henry Moore, he was the father of two sons, Jacob, who died young. and John who married first Euphan, a daughter of Colonel Josiah Wilson of Norfolk County, and then Molly Moseley, a daughter of Hillary Moseley. By his 2nd, Elizabeth, widow of Gershon Nimmo, sister of Frederick, and daughter of Maximilian Boush by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Major James Wilson of Norfolk County, (his first wife was Sarah, a daughter of Captain Horatio Woodhouse) he was the father of Elizabeth and sons James, Jonathan who married Frances James, daughter of Captain John James by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Lemuel Cornick, William, and Josiah Wilson Hunter, who married first, Mary Moseley, daughter of Tully Moseley, Senior, and then Mary Moseley, daughter of Tully Moseley, Junior, son of Hillary, who was a brother of Tully Moseley, Senior.

(6) Maximilian Boush was the Lt. Colonel of the County Militia, a Justice from May 2nd, 1733 to June 5th, 1734, and from July 7th, 1736 to October the same year, Sheriff from from July 5th, 1734 to May 5th, 1736, and vestryman of Lynhaven Parish from October 5th, 1733 to Aug. 2nd, 1736, and was appointed surveyor of Norfolk County in 1733 by Peter Beverley, the Surveyor General of the Colony. He was a son of Maximilian Boush by his wife Mary, relict of the Reverend Jonathan Saunders, who married the relict of Thomas Ewell. He was in Virginia at the close of the 17th century, and was a nephew of Samuel Boush, the first Mayor of Norfolk. He was Lt. Colonel of the Militia, Queen's Counsel for the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk and Nansemond in the reign of Queen Anne, and King's Counsel for Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties in the reign of King George the first, was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1710, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and church-warden of Lynhaven Parish in 1715, 21, 22, and from Nov. 20th, 1723 to February 2nd, 1726. He left two sons, Samuel and Maximilian, and in his will written August 15th, 1727, and ordered to be recorded April 3d, 1728, he left "unto ye church-wardens of Lynhaven parish five pounds curr^{t} money to purchase a silver salver and do order that my name and Coat-of-Arms be engraved thereon."

Old Tombstones in York and James City Counties.

BY THE EDITOR.

The valuable paper of Prof. J. Leslie Hall, published in the 11th vol. of the Virginia Historical Society Collections (enriched by the suggestive notes of Mr. R. A. Brock), entitled "Ancient Epitaphs and Inscriptions in York and James City Counties," admits of some corrections and additions.

p. 67. The arms of Yuille on the tomb in Bruton Parish churchyard are, as surmised by Mr. Brock, ar. on a fesse betw. three crescents sa., a garb or, branded gu. *Crest*—An ear of wheat ppr. leaved vert. *Motto*—Numine et virtute.

p. 68. The arms of Robert Ræ are defaced but a chevron is very plain. A portion of the motto is—* * RTUS. This description seems to combine in some degree the following arms in Burke—Ræ (Scotland, 1672): Ar. three roebucks courants gu. *Crest*—A roebuck at gaze ppr. *Motto*—In omnia promptus—Ræ (Govan), Scotland, 1753: Vert. a chevron betw: three roebucks courants ppr. *Crest*—A roebuck at gaze ppr. *Motto*—Ever ready.

p. 73. The arms of Governor Nott are identical with Nott of Kent and London; Lord Mayor of London, 1363: Arms: Az. on a bend

betw. three leopard's faces or. as many martlets gu. *Crest*—A martlet ar. ducally crowned or, in the beak an olive branch ppr.

p. 75. The arms on the tomb of Edward Barradall, Esq. are as given in Mr. Brock's note eleven. Barradall (dexter) a bend, three pheons, an annulet for difference (not in Burke), impaled with Fitzhugh-agreeing in Burke with Fitzhugh of Cos. Oxford and York—Az, three chevronels in base interlaced or, a chief of the last.

p. 76. The tombstone to the joint memories of Thomas Ludwell, Esq., Secretary of Virginia, Richard Kempe, Esq., his predecessor, and Sir Thomas Lunsford, K^t^, was brought from "Greenspring," the residence of the Ludwells, some years before the war. The arms appear: A bend three eagles displayed between two leopard's heads (tinctures &c. not given). This is different from the book-plate of Philip Ludwell whose arms, as preserved in an old copy of *Longinus de Sublimitate*,[1] are: gules on a bend argent, between two towers or, three eagles displayed sable. *Motto*—I pensiori stretti ed il viso sciolto.

pp. 79. 80. Mr. Brock in his notes correctly represents the Bray arms, as inscribed upon the tombs in Bruton churchyard.

p. 82. The Luckin and Page arms are also correctly stated by Mr. Brock.[2]

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(1) On an opposite leaf of this book is inscribed: E. Lib. Philipp. Ludwell, Coll. Gul. & Mar. Alum., Sept. 5 die, A. D. 1736. See *Herald & Genealogist*, vol. v., & *Heraldic Journal* (Boston).

(2) Mr. Brock is without information as to the arms on the tomb of Mary Page, who was a Digges, and left Elizabeth, who married David Bray. The arms on Mary Page's tomb are the Digges arms.

p. 97. It is an error to assign arms to the tomb of John Champion. It has a skull and cross bones only.

p. 100. Tomb of Samuel Timson has a shield representing the arms of Timson impaled with those of his wife, Mary Juxon. It is somewhat defaced, but represents *dexter:* in chief two fleur-de-lis, in base a sun in glory: not in Burke. *Sinister*—what appears to be (in Burke)—or, gu between four blackamoors, heads couped at the shoulders ppr. wreathed about the temples of the field; the arms of William Juxon, Bishop of London 1630-60, d. 1663, leaving his nephew, Sir William Juxon, Bart., his heir. Was Mary Timson the latter's daughter? In 1684-5 John Juxon, citizen and salter of London, sold land on Queen's creek, York Co. (neighboring to the land of Samuel Timson) unto Rev. Rowland Jones. Mr. Hall mentions no arms.

p. 100. The fragments of the Thornton slab represent the tomb of Anna Maria Jones, daughter of Rev. Rowland Jones, first minister of Bruton Parish and ancestor of Mrs. Martha Washington. She married 1. William Timson, 2. William Barber, 3. Edmund Scarburg, 4. John Thornton. Her age, 76, is correctly stated.

p. 102. The tomb of Mildred Jameson, whose maiden name was Smith, a descendant of Major Lawrence Smith, has the Jameson arms impaled with Smith. (See paper on "Temple Farm.")

p. 102. Tomb of William Gooch: "It was originally within the enclosed Temple burying ground." It is *still* within it.

p. 103. The Ring monuments have arms:— These arms, like others, are not in Burke. They seem to be: in chief a label with five points, a bend bearing three lozenges conjoined.

Joseph Ring was one of the gentlemen recommended by the Governor as suitable for appointment to the Council (1699)—*Sainsbury MSS.* Joseph Ring, in his will proved May 24, 1703, calls Edmund Berkeley and Matthew Page "brothers." Joseph Ring's wife was Sarah Berkeley, daughter of Edmund Berkeley, who died before 1674.

pp. 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107—

The Nelson, *Gooch*, Bacon, Burwell, Digges, Cole arms, as represented by Mr. Brock in his notes to Prof. Hall's paper, agree with the monuments mentioned. [But see correction as to Gooch, p. 141.]

p. 105. The tombstone of Elizabeth Bacon, who waa a daughter of Richard Kingsmill, bears the following arms: *Dexter*, the arms assigned in Burke, to John Kingsmill, Judge of the Common Pleas, died 1504. Berry's *Genealogies, Co. Hants.*, shows that Sir William[5] Kingsmill (Richard,[1] John,[2] Sir John,[3] Sir William,[4]) m. Ann, da. and coheir of William Wilks, of Hodwell, Co. Warwick, and wid. of Anthony Dryden of Co. Northampton and had 1. Thomas,[6] 2. *Richard*,[6] (living in 1634), 3. Robert.[6] 4. Ferdinand,[6] 5. Francis,[6] 6. John.[6] *Sinister*, the arms of Mrs. Bacon's first husband, Col. William Tayloe, Esq., of King's Creek—Vert, a sword erect or, betw. two lions ramp., endorsed erm. [William Tayloe was uncle of William Tayloe, of Richmond County. A book in the College Library, once belonging to John Tayloe of "Mt. Airy," in Richmond County, Va., has the same arms as are on the tomb of Elizabeth Bacon, above mentioned.]

p. 108. The tomb of Cole Digges reads:

"This Monument was Erected
by Colonel Edward Digges to ye
Memory of a most indulgent Father
the Honble *Colonel* Digges, Esq,,
who * * * * * * * * *
Died in the LIIIdYear of his Age."

p. 107. "To the memory of Edward Digges, Esq., sonne of Dudley Digges, &c.," should read "To the Memory of Edward *Diggs*, Esq., &c."

p. 84. Bruton Parish Church is erroneously called "Christ Church." The records show that it was never known otherwise than by the name of the parish.

p. 85. The mural tablet to the memory of Hon. Daniel Parke is correctly represented without arms. The Col. Parke of Mr. Brock's note was the son of Col. Parke of the mural tablet, which was erected by John Custis, who married his daughter.

p. 92. Fragments of the Ludwell slab mentioned on page 92 bear armorial carvings. They are the same as on the tomb to the joint memories of Thomas Ludwell, Richard Kempe and Sir Thomas Lunsford.

The following inscriptions should be added to the list given by Mr. Hall: —

Under the floor of Bruton Parish Church is a slab with the following inscription:

Here Lie Deposited
the Remains of Mrs Christian Monro,
Relict of the Revd Mr John Monro,
Late Minister of St John's Parish,
In the County of King William.
She departed this Life the 23rd of September,
1725, in the 60th Year of her Age.
Here Also Rests
the Body of Mary Blair, grand-daughter
of John & Christian Monro,
by their only surviving child,
Mary, the wife of John Blair, Esq.
She departed ye 1st of April, 1730
In ye second Year of her Age.
Also,
Sarah Archer, daughter of the
Said John & Mary Blair, who died Febr:
the 19th, 1735. Aged 3 months & 12
Days.

Under another portion of the floor is a slab with this inscription:

Here Lyeth the Body
of Mr Henry Hacker, who
Departed this Life the
5th day of August, 1742,
In the 54th Year of his Age.

Henry Hacker was a prominent merchant of Williamsburg. Will proved Dec. 20, 1742: Legacies to his wife Mary, nephew David Long, cousin David Long; to James Cock, William Adams and Moody Buckler: gives 200£ sterl., 4 old-fashioned silver spoons and a silver tankard to his wife's nephew, Peter Richardson, of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge:" 200£ sterl. to cousin Mary Long, now living with Alexander Marshall in Tolliton near Houston in Devonshire: legacy to each of the daus. of William Hacker, who were born at Wilmington, in Woodworthy, in Devonshire; 10£ sterl. to each of the daus. of Mary Hacker at Culliton, in Devonshire: 10£ sterl. each to daus. of his cousin, Mary Farrant, in Shute, in Devonshire; 50£ sterl. to cousin Honour Lacey, dau. to Edward Lacey of Shute in Devonshire; 50£ sterling to Cousin Robert Hacker in or near Lime; 10£ sterl. to cousin Catharine Hacker in Stockland; 50£ sterl. to cousin Dorothy Tucker of Stockland, in Dorsetshire; disposes of storehouse & warehouse at Capital landing, Queen's Creek; Joshua Fry, William Prentis and James Wray, Exors.

His inventory mentions books, china, glasses, silver, 16 framed pictures, and prints, &c.—value £539. 18. 19. His widow married Mr. Thomas Hornsby, a wealthy merchant of Williamsburg, "born in Lincolnshire, in England." [See his Epita Vpha. Hist. Coll., vol. xi., 72.]

In "Goodwin's Neck" in York Co. on the farm of John Williams dec'd, nephew of Harold Goodwin

dec'd, is a tomb with the inscription :

Here Lyeth Interred the
——dy of Rachel, the
—fe of James Goodwin
—hom Shee was Mar—
the 12th of May 16——
And by him had 7 children,
Viz: 5 sonnes & 2 Daughters.
Shee departed this Life
The 23d of May Ano Dni, 1666,
In ye 36 Yeare of her age.

The arms on the tomb are as *intended* to be described in vol. 11, No. 1: *Sinister*, quarterly, 1st and 4th a bend; 2d and 3d two bars. The *dexter* side cannot be made out.

James Goodwin was one of the magistrates of York County, served as burgess and speaker, and received the title of major of militia. He was survived by a second wife, Blanche Goodwin. Some of his descendants still live on the ancient seat, while others have spread over the Union. Major Goodwin calls Lt. Coll. Henry Gooch, "brother" in the records, and the latter's wife, Millicent, was the widow of Robert Kinsey, who was dead in 1656.

A piece of broken stone in Bruton Parish churchyard has

—the—
—n Brown,
——the 24 of——
1726

It was perhaps the tomb of Dr. John Brown, referred to on page 76 of Va. Hist. Soc. Pap., vol. xi.

At Ringfield in York County, near Felgate's

Creek, are fragments of a tomb which read as follows:

Here lieth ye Body of
Capt. John Underhill
Junior of Felgates Creek,
formerly of Citie of
Worce. * * * in England.

The tomb has armorial bearings, but they are too broken for identification.

Capt. Underhill's will was proved in York Co., Feb. 24, 1672-3; mentions children John, Nathaniel and Mary: To John he leaves the plantation on Felgate's Creek, and to Nathaniel land at Powight, in New Kent Co. Capt. Underhill married, in 1660, Mary, widow of William Felgate, skinner of London, and brother of Capt. Robert Felgate. Before her marriage with William Felgate, the widow had another husband, Thomas Bassett, who left two children, William and Mary. The former moved to New Kent Co., where he planted lands jointly with Capt. Underhill.

At York-Hampton Church, besides the tombs given by Mr. Hall, there were in the days of Bishop Meade,[1] one of Abraham Archer, who died in 1752, aged 62; one of Susannah Reignolds, daughter of William Rogers, who died in 1768, aged 60; and of Jane Frank, the daughter of William Routh, of Kisklington in Yorkshire. She died on her passage at sea, and was interred May 28, 1753, aged 28 years.

Bishop Meade also states[2] that on a mutilated tombstone in the burial grounds at King's creek plantation (anciently Utimaria) might be deciphered the words—"The Rev. Thomas Hampton, rector of this parish in 1647."

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(1) Meade's Old Churches, &c., I., p. 215.
(2) Ibid., p. 200.

He states, also, that in Dr. Tinsley's garden at "Ringfield" were "the tombstones of the Palmer family."[1]

At the church on the Main in James City Co., he says,[2] there was a vault containing a coffin with a plate on which was inscribed "Elizabeth Bland," daughter of President William Yates, of William and Mary College, and wife of Rev. William Bland, who preceded President James Madison as minister of the "Main Church."

Besides this, Bishop Meade states that he found, at Jamestown, the tombstones or fragments of tombstones of Sarah [3] Ludwell, wife of Philip Ludwell, whose broken epitaph is given by Mr. Hall; of Ursula Beverley, wife of Robert Beverley and daughter of William Byrd; of B. Harrison, and Mrs. Edwards. All these tombs and fragments of tombs have passed away, and this indicates that scores of others once existed in the counties of York and James City, of which at present no signs remain.

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(1) I am quite sure no Palmer family ever lived at "Ringfield", and the Reverend Bishop referred doubtless to the tombstones of the Ring family "which lie in the garden."

(2) Meade I., 123.

(3) This must be a mistake. The tombstone of *Hannah* Ludwell, wife of Phillip Ludwell, is still at Jamestown.

Morson--Scott--Payne.

Dr. W. W. Payne, of Warrenton, Va., writes:

"John, Lord of the Isles, married 'Margaret,' daughter of Robert II of Scotland; from this marriage are descended all of the Alexanders,

His third son, Alexander, married——

His second son, Alexander Alexander, married—— 1480.

Son Thomas Alexander obtained 'Menstrie' 1505.

Son Andrew Alexander married Catharine Graham 1500.

Son Alexander Alexander married Elizabeth Douglas.

Eldest son, Andrew, married and succeeded to 'Menstrie,' 1544.

Son Alexander of 'Menstrie,' married Elizabeth Forbes.

Oldest son, Wm. Alexander, of 'Menstrie' married ——

Oldest son, Alexander Alexander, of 'Menstrie' married Marian Contee, 1567.

Only son, William (Lord Stirling), married Janet Ersine.

Son John Alexander emigrated to Virginia, 1659.

Son Robert died 1704, m— —

Son Robert married Anne Fowke 1710.

Son John married Susanna Pearson 1734.

Son William died 1802, married Sarah Bruce Casson.

Daughter Anne Casson died 1833, married Alexander Morson, "Hollywood."

Daughter Anne Casson Morson, married Hon. R. E. Scott of Oakwood; issue, Elizabeth married Henry Rives; Anne, married Capt. A. D. Payne; Susan m. Major William Herbert of Alexandria.

Rhuys Ap Hooe emigrated from Wales in 1636—married in England Jane Seymour.

Only son, Rice—married Catharine Taliaferro, circa 1650.

Only son, Col. Rice Hooe,—built 'Barnsfield,' (where lie buried 7 generations of the family), King George Co., Va.—married 1698 the widow Dade née Frances Townshend, of the same family as that of Viscount Charles Townshend, one of the ministers of George I.

His son, John Hooe, m. *Anne Fowke Alexander.* Son Richard married, 1756, Anne Ireland of Maryland.

Daughter Catharine Taliaferro Hooe, married William Winter, of 'Efton Hills,' Maryland.

Daughter Elizabeth Winter married Daniel Payne of 'Granville', Fauquier Co., Va.

Son Richard married Alice Fitzhugh Dixon, of "Kinloch," Fauquier Co., Va.

Son Capt. A. D. Payne married Anne Morson Scott, daughter of Hon. Robert Eden Scott of 'Oakwood,' by his 2nd wife Anne Casson Morson of 'Hollywood,' Stafford Co., Va.

Capt. A. D. Payne was 7th in descent from John Payne, the emigrant, who came over in the 2nd Supply, during Yeardley's administration, 1620—under the immediate auspices of his brother, Sir Robert, and settled upon a grant from the crown in what was then Rappahannock Co. From him has come down an unbroken line to the present day. My great grandfather, Capt. Wm. Payne of 'Clifton,' was a Revolutionary officer—died in 1837, at 84. He

was the grandfather of Gen. W. H. Payne. Sir Robert Payne purchased his title (Baronetcy of Evering) from James I—1615; it became extinct in 1804

Normandie in France was the cradle of the family. In the 9th century, the 'Payne Seygnieurs' were resident on and around the little town of 'St. Lo' in that province, holding large landed possessions. *Motto*—'Malo mori quam foedari.'

A considerable part of my authority for the contents above is based upon the chronicles of my paternal grandmother, (Elizabeth Hooe Payne); but, also upon various other sources. For the marriage of Rhuys Hooe, the emigrant, I am indebted to Mrs. Lucy Barnes Hooe, of King George, Va. From her open letter, I quote as follows: 'Rhuys or Rice Hooe married Jane Seymour (an English lady),' date not given. For the marriages of Rice Hooe and Catharine Taliaferro—Col. Rice Hooe and Lady Frances Townshend—Hayden's 'Virginia Families,' From that time down, the family chronicles and the Bible. Our "old Bible" records the marriage of Richard Hooe with Anne Ireland of Maryland, also that of Catharine Taliaferro Hooe with Wm. Winter of 'Efton Hills,' Md.

In regard to the 'Paynes'—Hayden again—article 'Payne Family,' also Smith in his 'History of Va.'

We have in our possession a rare book, the 'House of Alexander,' a Scotch work, and the complete Scotch history of the family is taken from that book down to the advent of 'John Alexander' in the Colony of Virginia. This individual purchased all of the land lying between 'Hunting Creek' on the south, and the little falls of the Potomac on the north—

including the sites of 'Hunting Creek Warehouse' of that day and 'Arlington.'

I had once in my possession a paper showing the entailment of this property through the Chapman family for at least five generations.

For the history of this family 'Alexander' after their settlement in Virginia, I refer you to a paper, signed 'Brock,' giving a full and detailed account."

[There are some points in the above account by Dr. W. W. Payne, which are not well substantiated. It is only a family tradition, as I understand it, that makes John Alexander, the immigrant, son of Lord Stirling. The "House of Alexander," on the contrary, states that John Alexander, son of Lord Stirling, died in Scotland, and before the arrival of the John Alexander, of Virginia, into that Colony.

Neither is there any proof that Frances Townsend was of the family of Viscount Charles Townshend. She was daughter of Col. Robert Townshend, of King George County, who was son of Col. Richard Townshend, of York County, Virginia. This is all we know, in fact, of the family, though important information might be elicited in England by an investigation of the wills of the Pott family. Richard Townshend was the medical apprentice of Dr. John Pott, once Governor of Virginia, and appears to have been a relation.

It is technically wrong to speak of Frances Townshend as "Lady." This term was applied to the wife of a Knight. Wives of Councillors and other people of quality in Virginia were called "Madam." It should be Madam Frances Townshend, *not* Lady Frances Townshend.—*Editor*.]

The Lightfoot Family.

BY THE EDITOR.

At "Sandy Point," Charles City Co., Va., once the splendid estate of the Lightfoot family, is a tomb with this inscription:

Philip Lightfoot,
Son of John Lightfoot, Esq.,
Barrister at Law, son of John
Lightfoot, Minister of Stoke
Bruain in Northamptonshire.

The tomb is decorated with the Lightfoot arms, impaling Corbin. Philip Lightfoot married Alice Corbin, dau. of Henry Corbin. I have a drawing of the arms, and they answer in Burke, *dexter:* (Lightfoot)—barry of six or and gu, on a bend sa three escallops ar.; *sinister* (Corbin) ar. on a chief or, three ravens ppr. The tinctures, of course, are not given. The crest is the head of an animal with ears pointed forward and tongue protruding. The arms of the dexter side and the crest appear also on the tombs, of Philip Lightfoot, his son, who died May 30, 1748, at "Sandy Point," and of Francis Lightfoot, another son who died Jan. 7, 1727.

The tomb of the first Philip Lightfoot is, however, wrong in stating that John Lightfoot, the father of the Virginia immigrant, was son of "John Lightfoot, minister of Stoke Bruain." In Berry's History of

Northamptonshire, a list of ministers of that parish is given, and the name Richard Lightfoot appears in proper order. There was no other minister of Stoke Bruerne of the name of Lightfoot. Berry, quoting the parish register, states that "he was installed 27 April, 1601, and was buried here 28 Nov., 1625." According to Berry there is in the church a small brass plate having the figure of a priest kneeling before an altar —*dexter* side, barry of six o, & g., on a bend s. three escallops of the first—Lightfoot; *sinister*, Lightfoot impaling o. three bars (q? az). Upon it is this inscription:

Memoriæ
Richardi Lightfoot, Hujus Eccl'ie per xxiii (?)
Annos Rectoris, Evangelii Preconis,
J. L. Filius et Haeres Suus Posuit.
Pascentum Exemplo Populos Verboq. Ciboq.
Mors Subgressa Levi Est Non Inopina Pede
Vita Brevis, Nam Longa Fuit Meditatio Mortis.
Sic Alios Docuit Vivere Seq. Mori.
Obiit Anno { Dni 1625,
Aet. Suæ 63.

Which may be rendered as follows:

This tomb was placed here to the memory of Richard Lightfoot, minister of the gospel and rector of this church for twenty-three years (twenty-four?) by J. L., his son and heir. Death quietly and unexpectedly overtook him while feeding his flock by word and deed. His life was short, for it was a long meditation on death. Thus he taught others to live and himself to die. He died in the year of our Lord 1625, aged 63 years.

The wills of Richard Lightfoot and Jane, his wife, who was Jane Jones, are recorded in the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Northampton. The will of their son, John, barrister-at-law, is on record at Somerset House, London. I have thought them of sufficient interest to attach them to this paper.

In Foster's "Oxford's Matriculations" is the following: "John Lightfoot, of London (City), cler. fil. Lincoln Coll. matric. 5th May, 1615, aged 17; possibly a student of Gray's Inn in 1617, as a son and heir of Richard Lightfoot of Stoke Bruerne, Northants, cler.: brother of the next named." "Richard Lightfoot, son of Richard, of Stoke Bruerne, Northants, sacerd. Lincoln College, matriculated 27 Jan., 1625-6, aged 17; B. A. 26 July, 1628, rector of Kennarding, Kent, 1632, of Whinbergh, Norfolk, 1647, and of Chadwell, Essex, 1663."

Foster's "Gray's Inn Admissions" has—"June 30, 1617, John Lightfoot, son and heir of Richard Lightfoot, Co. Northampton, clerk." "Feb. 18, 1641-2, John Lightfoot, eldest son of John L., one of the fellowes of this Inn" "Oct. 24, 1653, Wm. Lightfoot, son of John Lightfoot, late of Gray's Inn," Esq,, deceased;" and "Nov. 14, 1653, Richard Lightfoot, son of John L. Esq,, late deceased, an antient of this Society."

Now the three last mentioned—John, William and Richard—were evidently brothers of Philip, of Virginia, mentioned in the opening of this paper, for the only John Lightfoot, who previously studied at Gray's Inn, was the John, son of Rev. Richard, who was admitted in 1617.

Will of Richard Lightfoot—Extracted from the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Northampton:

In the name of God Amen, I Richard Lightfoot Clerke, Parson of Stoke Brewen in the County of Northton being in helth of bodie but of pafitt memory praised be God Doe make and declare this my last Will and testament ffirst I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almightie God assuredlie trustinge through the infinite meritts & mediacon of Jesu

Christ my saviour & redeem[r] to have everlasting salvacon And my bodie to be interred in the chancell of *the chancell* of the parish church of Stoke aforesaid My Estate thus I dispose of ffirst of my lands & tenemen[ts] by me purchased I give unto my eldest sonne John Lightfoote my house at Northton & all other things hereunto appertayninge purchased of Thomas Gutteridge Cordwiner And the gate house adionyinge purchased of Tobie Coldwell and all those lands and meadowe grounds with there appurtenances in the psh of Stoke aforesaid wch I purchased of Richard Wickens William Wickens & William Kingston and every or ainey of them and all writings and evidences concernynge the same to have & to hold unto my sonne John and his heirs for ever Item I give unto my sonne Richard Lightfoote and his heirs for ever all those lands arable meadowe and pasture with their appurtenances wch I have bought or contracted for of Rob[t] Wickens of Northton but if the bargaine goe not forwarde then I give unto my said sonne Richard Lightfoot so much as I should have given for the said lands Item I give unto my said sonne Richard & his assignes my house in the occupation of William Yorke and all the lands ground and other hereditaments which I bought of John Jackson together with the newe house latlie erected upon part thereof Item I give my twoe houses with all the lands thereunto belonging wth there appurtenances wch I purchased of John Walke Esq and John Smith unto my well beloved wife Jane Lightfoote for and duringe the terme of her naturall life and her decease unto my said sonne John Lightfoote & his assignes And my Will is that when my said sonne shall have possession of the last two mencened houses or either of them he shall pay unto his two sisters Sarah and Rose if they be then living five pounds apiece And I give all my bookes unto my said two sons equally to be divided between them And my Will is that the porcon of my daughter Jane shall be so much as the best porson given in marriage with either of her sisters to be pd unto her at those daies and tymes upon and after her marriage as the porcon of her sister Rose was paid and touchinge anye wise those poore people at Stoke I doe for divers respects me inducinge forbeare to mencon any but leave the same to the discretion of my wife and sonne John to do therein hereafter (as the carriage of the parish to themward considered) they shall thincke meete And my Will is in respecte of the guifte hereby to my said wife that she release

her dower and third in all my free lands & not doubting but that such love will rest in her towards her children and such dutie in them to herward that they would have made as equall if not more perfitt & indifferent distribucon of my estate than I have done hereby

The rest of all my good debts and estate not bequethed I give to my wellbeloved wife, Jane Lightfoote whome I make sole Executrix of this my last Will and I desire my dearly beloved brother Thomas Jones Esqr to be overseer hereof to see the same pformed in all things accordinge to my true meaninge hereby requestinge all the parties legatees beforenamed to make him judge and decider of all controversies which shall arise between them or anie of them

In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale the 5th daie of May Anno Dni 1625 And in the first yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles &c.

Richard Lightfoote.

Sealed published and declared by the said Richard Lightfoote as and for his last Will & Testamt in the presence of us Thomas Jones John Winterborne Thomas Marshe

Proved 6th December, 1625.

Will of Jane Lightfoot. Extracted from the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Northampton.

In the Name of God Amen I Jane Lightfoote of Stoake Bruen in the County of Northon Gentlewoman being weake in body yet in pfect minde & memory (thankes be to God) doe make this my last Will & Testament in manner & forme following ffirst I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almightie God my Creato^{r} & of Jesus Christ, my only Savio^{r} and Redeemer & of the holy ghost my Sanctifier & pserver And my body I will be decently brought to the ground & buried in the Chancell of the sayd Stoake Bruen in sure & certaine hope of resurrection to eternall life As for my worldly goods and chattels first I give to my sonne Richard Lightfoot one little cottage pott with one little brasse pan half my pewter in the pewter chest and the feather bed at Stoake Bruen to be delivded within one month after my

decease being lawfully demanded Item I give to my grandchild John Lightfoot the sonne of John Lightfoot the bigger silver bole to be delivded as before Item I give to my sonne-law Robert Kingstone my other——silver bole & my little silver spoone to be delivded as before Item I give to my grandchild Sarah Kingstone one little feather bed with bedstead & all the other furniture belonging to it to be delivded as before Item I give to Mr Macham of the said Stoake Bruen one gold ring & one silver thimble to be delivded as before The rest of my goods & chattels unbequeathed I give to my well beloved daughter Jane of Hanslop in the County of Buckon the now wife of William Asbie whom I make the true and full executrix of this my last Will & Testament in writing Robert Wickens Gentln & Richard Plowman yeoman of the said pish of Stoake Bruen my loving neighbors to be the overseers of this my last Will & Testament And in witness hereof I have to these pents sett to my hand & seale this twentieth day of December in the year of or Lord God (by computar of or Church of England) one thousand six hundred fortie nine.

the mark of
Jane | | Lightfoot

Sealed & acknowledged in
the psence of
Joseph Dayes
the mark of
Elizabeth X. Dunkley

Will of John Lightfoot, Esq. P. G. C. *Fairfax 32* Somerset House, London.

1 January, 1647, *John Lightfoote* of Grayes Inn, Middx. Esq. Desires no mourning expence but to be kept 25 hours from the grave. To the poor of the parish of Stoke Brewen, Northon 20 s. and so much to the poor of the parish where I shall be buried. To my dear mother, Mrs Jane Lightfoot rents & profits of lands I am possessed of in Stoke brewerne for 20 years and £10 as also £5 yearly during her life to be paid quarterly. To my dearly beloved wife, household stuff, the old gold & jewels in her possession, £50 and such books as she shall choose. To Jane Ashbie my sister 5 marks & remittance of a debt owing by her husband to testator. To

the children of my late sister Rose 40*s.* each and 40*s.* to their mother-in law. To my loving father & mother, Francis Phelps, Esq. & his wife, to Sr Edmond Sawyer, Knt. & his lady, Sr Thos Allen, Knt, Robert Harrington, Esq. and to my godmother, his wife, Mr Augustine Phillips, my brother Francis Phelips, Esq., Mr Wm Paylton, Wm Allafrye, Esq., Mr Francis Ridley, my brother Leonard Dare, Esq. & my sister, his wife, Mr. Henry Riley, to my brother Mr Richard Lightfoote & his wife, to Mr John, Mrs Mary & Phillip Phelips, my loving brother & sisters, to Mr John Cockstint, Mr Edward Taylor, the elder, & my said dear Mother, rings to each—Printed bŏoks, MSS. goods & estate not hereby disposed of to be sold to the best advantage. My friend Edward Bing, Esq: to have chamber lodging at Gray's Inne, wherein testator has an estate for life, & the life of his cousin, Mr John Jones, at such reasonable price as shall be agreed upon. To my eldest son various books, Cambden's Britannica, &c., also books "to my said brother Richard" & to each of his children 20*s.* To my loving cousin, Mr Thomas Jones 5 marks. To Robert Kingston 20*s.* out of money he owes to testator & 20*s* to each of his children. To each of my servants 20*s.* "I leave a wife and many children, God bless them."

(In Margin 1 John. 2 Francis. 3 George.
4 William. 5 Richard. 6 Edmond.
7 Phillip. 8 Robert. Mary, Anne,
Jane, Elizabeth, Rebecca.)

Remainder of estate to be divided amongst testator's children—appoints that the profit of all the estate be "wholly payed to my wife for the maintenance of herself & children" make further provision concerning this. I remit unto my said Father Phelips all money & "demands" between us. Ordains said wife, Elizabeth Lightfoote full & sole executrix. Desires Mr Harrington & Mr Riley to be overseers & gives them £5. each, desiring they will on all occasions proceed with the advice of said loving brother, Francis Phelips to whom testator gives 4 law books. "To each of my elder sonnes I give a Ringe or seale." [No Witnesses.]

Proved at London 24 March, 1648-9, by oath of Elizabeth Lightfoote, relict.

(To be continued.)

The Ennalls and Waggaman Families of Maryland.

In the 17th century, a close communication existed between the County of York in Virginia, and the eastern counties of Maryland. Many of the citizens of Virginia—the Chews, Uties, Vauses, Heywards, (or Howards) and others made Maryland their home. From York, Claiborne and Bennet drew many of their sturdy adherents in the struggle with Lord Baltimore. Capt. Nicholas Martian, who died on the present site of Yorktown, represented Kent Island, the source of so much trouble, in the Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1632. His daughter, Sarah, married Capt. William Fuller, sometime governor of Maryland. Perhaps the Ennalls family of Dorchester Co., Md., originally came from York Co., Virginia, as certainly did their relations and kinsmen, the Heywards. I find the following notes in the York Co. records:

Will of Francis Heyward dated 1 Jan., 1657, proved 24 Aug., 1657. To Francis his son, he devises "the house and ground he now lives upon;" other land to the child his wife now goes with if she be with child; the survivor to have the whole if either die. One half the residue of his estate to his wife, Mary, and the other half to his son, Francis, and said child, and if his wife be not with child, then his son, Francis, to have one third of his estate: a cow apiece to his servants, James Russell and John Bridges. Brother John Heyward and Edward Mihill made overseers of his will; wife, Mary, sole executrix. Witnesses, John Murray, John Bassett, his mark.

York Co., March 10, 1661. "Bartholomew Ennolds and Mary (relict of Francis Heyward deced) his now wife being

summoned by order to appear to give an Accompt concerning the deced's estate and to sware to an Inventory thereof the s[d] Bartholomew apping and informeing the Court that his wife being forward wth child she cannot attend y[e] Court wth out danger. It is ordered she appeare next Court after her delivery."

A deed from Francis and John Heyward, brothers, of Dorchester Co., Maryland to Bartholomew Ennolds of the same County and province for 300 acres in Pocoson in York County, Va. Sept. 6, 1680. A letter from Francis and John Heyward to William Arnold, anthorizing him to give possession of the same to Francis Heyward's father, Bartholomew Ennolds. Recorded Oct. 25, 1680.

A deed from Thomas Ennolds of Dorchester County, Md. Merchant, to Henry Hayward for 100£ sterl. price of 200 acres of land in the new Pocoson, York Co., Virginia. Ack. Nov. 7, 1689.

In the history of Maryland, the Ennalls family has figured conspicuously. And the following family data, furnished by Dr. Samuel Waggaman, of Washington, are of interest:

Copy from the Muse Bible, or rather the Bible belonging to William Ennalls, the uncle of Joseph Muse of Dorchester County, Maryland, now in possession of Thos. E. Waggaman of Washington, D. C.

"Bartholomew Ennalls, 1643. *Note Bartholomew's Range* in *Dorchester County*, *Patented* to *him 1674*. He died *1688*.

His children were as follows:

1. Thomas Ennalls, unmarried died 1718.
2. William Ennalls, " " ——
3. Joseph " married Mary Brooks.
4. John " " unknown.
5. Henry " " Mary Hooper.

Joseph Ennalls, 3rd son of Bartholomew Ennalls, married Mary Brooks, and their issue were as follows:

1. William Ennalls married Anne Smith.
2. Bartholomew Ennalls married Mary Smith in 1725, Elizabeth Trippe in 1734 died Feb'y 19th, 1783, in his 87th year.
3. Joseph Ennalls married Mary Ennalls, died 1759.
4. Thomas Ennalls married 1st widow Smith, 2d wife Anne Hayward.

5. Henry Ennalls married Elinor Bothnatt.
6. Elizabeth married Charles Goldsborough.

Colonel Joseph Ennalls married Mary Ennalls, and their issue as follows:

1. William Ennalls married Elizabeth Goldsborough.
2. John Ennalls, Born Feb'y 7th, 1743, died 1778.
3. Elinor Ennalls born March, 1739, married Joseph Duffin.
4. Betsy Ennalls, died 1805.
5. Anne Ennalls, born March 29th, 1750, died Jan. 21, 1803, married Thomas Musé; he was born in Va. Feb'y 8th, 1746, died in 1776 in Dorchester Co., Md."

Records relating to the Ennalls family, taken from an ancient Bible (1712), in possession of Mrs. Sarah Ennalls Richards, of Balsto, New Jersey.

"1695. Eliza Ennalls, daughter of Henry Ennalls, and Mary his wife, 31st July, 1695.

Sarah Ennalls, dau. of the same, born 14th September, 1697.

1699. Thomas Ennalls, son of the same, born 1st of November, 1699, died 11 o'clock P.M., 1746.

1702. Henry Ennalls, son of the same, born 15th of July, 1702 died about 8 o'clock A.M. 22 May, 1770.

1704. Bartholomew Ennalls, son of the same, born 14th of September, 1704.

1706. Mary Ennalls daughter of the same, born 13th February, 1706.

1709. Joseph Ennalls, son of the same, born 19th of July, 1709, died 3rd September, 1757.

1712. Anne Ennalls, daughter of the same, born 27th of Jan., 1712.

1717. Rebecca Ennalls, daughter of the same, born 26th of July, 1717, died at 3 o'clock A. M. 28th August, 1750.

Margaret Ennalls, wife of Col. Henry Ennalls, departed this life 26th of August, 1770.

1721. Thomas Ennalls (son of Col. Henry Ennalls and Margaret his wife) married to Ann Skinner. Jan. 4th, 1721, and had issue of the following children:

1722. Henry Ennalls, born 6th day of August, 1722, he married M. Nevitt.

1724. Mary Ennalls, born 10th day of August, 1724, married Thomas Martin.

1726. Thomas Ennalls, born 5th of December, 1726, married Frances Airey.

1729. Elizabeth Ennalls, born 7th day of March, 1729, married Robert Heron.

1731. Bartholomew Ennalls, born 27th day of March, 1731 died unmarried.

1733. Sarah Ennalls, born 15th day of November, 1733, married Capt Joseph Haskins.

1736. Joseph Ennalls, born 3rd day of June, 1736, died unmarried.

1740. Andrew Ennalls was born 7th day of April 1740, married Leah Airey.

1742. William Ennalls, born 9th day of April, 1742, died unmarried.

1744. John Ennalls, born 6th day of May, 1744, died unmarried.

1734. Col. Henry Ennalls departed this life about 6 o'clock A. M. on the 31st day of March, 1734, being in the 59th year of his age.

1745. mary Ennalls, the widow of Col. Henry Ennalls, departed this life at half past five o'clock in the morning of the 27th of July, 1745, in the 71st year of her age. How valued she lived, every one will conclude who remembers how lamented she died."

FROM DR. WAGGAMAN'S RECORD."

"Mary Ennalls, the wife of Col. Thomas Ennalls, who I believe to be Mary Anne Hayward, their daughter Sarah Ennalls married Henry Waggaman, who was the father of Thos E., George Augustus, Henry and Eliza Waggaman. Thos E. married Martha Jefferson Tyler.(1) "

From the above, Sarah Ennalls married Henry Waggaman, who was father of Hon. George A. Waggaman, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, 1832-35, and a common ancestor of the Waggaman families at present resident in Washington and New Orleans. I have been furnished with the two interesting letters addressed to Capt. Henry Waggaman, father of Henry Waggaman first named. Charles Elliott, one of his correspondents, was Attorney General of North Carolina and is buried at Newbern, which was founded by Christopher de Graffenried, a Swiss gentleman from

(1) Sister of President John Tyler.

the Canton Berne. In the churchyard of the Episcopal Church in Newbern among other tombstones is this—

To the memory of
CHARES ELLIOTT,
Late Attorney-General for this Province,
Who died Anno 1756.
An Honest Lawyer Indeed!

Copy of Letter of Wm. Elliott Waggaman to Capt. Waggaman.

Dear Loving Brother,

Its with regret that I've the opportunity to say I've not had a line from you this Season, I shall not pretend to assign a reason for it least I ere; but be assured it gives me great Concerne that I find so much difficulty in keeping up a correspondence with Brothers and the nighest relations. I've had but one letter from Europe this year which from Elly Elliott, which I'm not a little surprised at—the last year I received three from you which verily gave me infinite pleasure, and from that, promised myself, a continuance of the same, but I find I'm in that disappointed, but as I met with so many, it's not new to me.

I should be glad if you could learn to give me a reason why my letters to my Aunt Alley Bishop, and Archibald have not been answered, as I don't chuse to be troublesome to any one, if I could be made sensible of it. I've wrote to Mr. Rodgers, two or three times, and have never had a line in return, indeed the last two occasions, was in relation to a Note of hand of Mrs. Madison Hunts for Ten Pounds, which I sent to him and never had any account of it being received or paid; pray speak to him about it, and lett me know how it is. I have now taken leave of friends for my intended cold (?) voyage, for Bombay and Surrate. I flatter myself with hopes of a better voyage the next year, which if I succeed, it will be a very good thing. I now enjoy a good state of health: my circumstances are not much improved, having this year met with several considerable losses, with my gains. I still remain a single life, agreeable to your advice, but I don't know, for the better or worse.

I'm here deprived of the pleasure of gratifying you with news, except in regard to myself—as all on this side are remote from you, an advantage you have greatly of me, for many things occur on your side which would be very

acceptable news to me if I could but gett it. I have wrote you another letter of this date, delivered to Mr. Solomon Margrass, who will deliver to your hands. So I would have you wait on him. I forgot where you were to inquire for him; but he comes with Capt. Samuel Martin in the Princess Amelia. He is a gentleman, has acquired a small fortune in the Company's service, and he has a mind to enjoy it at home with his family, that he has carried over with him. They've used me with great courtesy here, which I begg the favor you'll acknowledge there for me, in anything that might be in your way; pray don't fail waiting on them, as they'll be able to give you as good an account of me, and better, than I can here.

He has a brother, Mr. Phillip Margrass, I believe a Mercer in London; in this you may inform yourself from Capt. Martin. In looking over your letters this day, I find in one P. S. for a *Fan*, which I really never observed before, so that I've taken no notice of it, but this is not a place for those things, for ours come mostly from Europe and China; however I'll get the first good China one I can, and send it. I have a couple of pieces of Casembuzar Handkerchiefs now for you, that I believe would be very curious at home, but I can't get a safe conveyance for them, not knowing of any of your acquaintances, which I think is a great neglect, and not very well, as it gives me no opportunity of sending any small matters that I would doe, were it not for fear of losing them; however, the handkerchiefs I design to try by some Bombay ships, if they should come to hand. I desire one for Brother Ephrm's wife. I wrote you from Madrass (?) by Heron Poney. With him I sent you a Zeloan Stone, for a Seal to have your Armes Cutt on it, and send me the impression which I beg you'll doe, the first opportunity. I wrote to you for a long 600 (?)--wigg by the next conveyance you send me of the same colour, and then a pair for warm weather. As I've not had a letter from Ephraim, I wish you mention it to him, that I think it very hard, as I write so constantly myself. Before I conclude this, I must remind you of making me what Interest you can to any of the gentlemen on this side, either Bengall, Madrass or Bombay which may be of infinite service to me. I doubt not your fidelity in this, so shall depend on you; for I find that our great friends are, like many Sailors, not to be depended on. The only favor I've now to ask, is your constant correspondence with all the family and home news

you can collect (like your last), and, if ever you can give me any tolerable encouragement for coming home, be assured I shall lay aside all thought of marrying here, and come home.

To these I add very kind love and respects to my Sister, your espouse, my brother and his wife and all relations and friends that ask for me, not forgetting my old acquaintance, Bettsie, and the family. Pray God give you grace, health and prosperity, and believe me to be Most Sincerely,

Your Affectionate & Loving Brother,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT WAGGAMAN.

Bengall, Nov. 10th, 1743.

To Captain Henry Waggaman,
Monie, near Princess Anne,
Somerset County,
Province of Maryland.

Copy of a letter of Charles Elliott, Attorney General of North Carolina, to his Cousin, Capt. Henry Waggaman of Monie, Somerset County, Maryland.

My dear Cousin,

Since my coming over to America and settling in this Province in the practice of the Law, I have frequently heard of your welfare, and have been at Norfolk in Virginia, which I suppose is not above two or three days' journey from the place of your residence, and I have sometimes thought of visiting you at the first leisure time I could find, but as the business I am engaged in confines me more and more every year, I almost despair of enjoying that satisfaction, which makes me take the opportunity of writing to you by Mr. Andrew Lynn, who tells me that he is well acquainted with you and proposes to be in that part of Maryland, where you live, some few weeks hence. You recollect that it is now Eighteen years or thereabouts since I had the pleasure of seeing you at London, after you had been in the West Indies. It was then, if I remember right, just after a voyage to Jamaica. I imagine you went home soon after that, and have not of late years been among your friends or relations in England. It is possible you might have heard of such alterations as have happened among us since you were at London, particularly:

that my Brothers Gilbert, Elly and Garvin are dead, all three died in the East Indies; my eldest brother and brother Archy and George are at London, and were well in January last * * else in China. My uncle, Col. Elliott, was well in Jan. last and acts in a very kind, friendly manner to all the relations. My Uncle John is dead some years ago, and Mrs. Borroughs, about three years since. I believe all our other relations are well, at least so far anything I know to the contrary. Cousin Granville, who married and settled in Lorraine some years ago, is now married to a second wife, Miss Duchet with a considerable fortune; but he does not live in England for a constancy; he is a Lieutenant General in the Ducth service, and I suppose intends to settle his family in Holland. Miss Kitty, his sister, is married to an Irish gentleman, a Clergyman, and lives with him near Cork; his name I think, is Boyle. Mr. Elly Bishop is in a very flourishing condition; makes money by his practice as a lawyer, besides a good Estate of his own and a large one he got by his wife.

This is all the family news that I can at present recollect, and I suppose a great deal of it is no news at all, but I imagine you would think it unkind, if I wrote without mentioning what concernes our family connections. I have nothing to add but that I shall be ready always to do anything in my power that may be for your service or satisfaction in this Province or elsewhere, and shall depend upon you obliging me so far as to let me hear from you at your leisure. Please direct for me, Attorney General of North Carolina, to which office our Governor has been pleased to prefer me for the present, but I have no [*obliterated*] answers to letters lately sent. I live near Edenton, but a letter to any other part of the Province would probably come safe to hand; however the safest way for conveyance of Letters to me, and which perhaps may be the readiest for you to send by, is to the Care of John Watson, Merch^{t} in Suffolk, Virginia. I heartily wish you health and happiness and a continuance of all the blessings and comforts of life, which I am glad to hear you at present enjoy.

I am, sincerely,
Dear Sir, your affectionate
Cousin and humble servant,
CHARLES ELLIOTT,

Pasquotank, No Carolina,
June 24th, 1756.

To Captain Henry Waggaman,
Princess Anne, Somerset County,
Province of Maryland.

The Calthorpes.[1]

In 1622, a youth by the name of Christopher Calthorpe, came with Lieutenant Purfray to Virginia in the ship *Furtherance*.[2] In Blomefield's "History of Norfolk" and Le Neve's "Pedigrees of Knights," his family is traced through many generations.

I.

Richard[1] Calthorpe, Esq., of Ingham, died and buried at Cockthorp, 17 Henry VI, son of Sir William Calthorpe and Elizabeth, his wife. He married Margaret, dau. of Wm. and sister and heir of John Irmingland of Stiveky. Issue:

II.

John[2] Calthorpe, Esq., of Cockthorp, one of the founders of the Carmelites of Blakeney, and buried in the Church there, 1503. He married Alice, daughter of John Astley of Melton Constable, Esq: buried by her husband. Issue:

III.

Christopher[3] Calthorpe, Esq., of Stirston, 7th and 18th Henry VIII, lord in his wife's right. He married Alianore, dau. and co-heir of Robert Bernard, Esq., of Stirston, and of Anne his wife, dau: and heir of Thomas Pygott of Stirston. Issue:

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(1) The name is variously written Calthorpe, Calthorp, Calthrop, &c.

(2) Hotten's "Immigrants to America," p. 247.

IV.

James[4] Calthorpe, Esq., a° 2[d] Mary. He married Elizabeth, dau: of Robert Garnish of Kenton in Suffolk, Esq.; (remarried to Sir Jerome Bowes of London, 13th Elizabeth). Issue:

V.

Christopher[5] Calthorpe, Esq., of Stirston, 1560. He married Joan, dau: and co-heir of Roger Rookwood, Esq., of Fishley.

VI.

Sir James[6] Calthorpe, of Stirston, &c. A° 30th Elizab[th] and 9th James I. He married Barbara, dau: of Francis Bacon, Esq., of Hesset in Norfolk. She is buried in Cockthorp Church. Issue:

VII.

A. Sir Henry[7] Calthorpe, third son, from whom those of Ampton, Suffolk Co., are descended. His son was Sir James[8] Calthorpe of Ampton, Suffolk, knighted by Cromwell in 1656. He married Dorothy, dau: of Sir James Reynolds, K[t], one of Cromwell's Admirals. They had Reynolds[9] Calthorpe, Esq., 3rd son, of Elvetham, Hants. He married 1st Priscilla, dau: of Sir Robert Reynolds, Kn[t]., of Elvetham, and widow of Sir Richard Knight, of Chawton, Hants. She died 29 August, 1709; buried at Elvetham. Issue by Reynolds Calthorpe, a son[10], born 6 Nov., 1689, and died 10 April, 1714, and buried at Elvetham. Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq., married 2[dly] Hon: Barbara Yelverton, only dau: of Henry, 1st Viscount Longueville and sister of Talbot, Earl of Sussex. Issue, Barbara[10] married 1714 to Sir Henry Gough, and Sir Henry Calthorpe[10], Knight of the Bath, who died in 1788, devising his estate to his nephew, Sir Henry

Gough, Baronet, on his assuming the additional name of Calthorpe.

B. Philip[7], second son, lived at Gressenhall and married the dau: of —— Wade of —— and had issue, Sir Lestrange Calthorpe.

C. Christopher[7] Calthorpe, Esq., eldest son, of Blakeney, who married Maud, daughter and co-heir of John Thurton, Esq.. of Brome, Norfolk. They had James[8], CHRISTOPHER[8], Edward[8], Oliver[8] and two daughters. Of these

1. James[8] Calthorpe, Esq. of East Barsham, Norfolk, died 1652, buried at Barsham. 1st wife Mary, dau: and sole heir of Will Farmer, Esq., of East Barsham. She gave her estate to her husband. 2d wife, Catharine, dau: of Sir Edward Lewknor of Denham, Suffolk, married 30 July, 1641, and buried 1677, at Barsham. Issue: Sir Christopher[9], Knight of the Bath. He died at East Barsham, 7 Feb., 1717–18, and was buried at Fakenham in the churchyard. He married Anna Maria, dau: of Wm. de Grey, Esq., of Merton, and his son by her, Christopher[10] Calthorpe, died. aged 13 years, Nov., 1720.

2. CHRISTOPHER[8] "went into Virginia, married and hath issue."

3. Edward[8] "hath issue."

4. Charles[8] "had 2 wives, left no issue."

5. Oliver[8], d. s. p.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for Dec., 1833, pp. 503, 504, is an account of the Parish of Aldeby, Norfolk, Eng.

Sept. 8, 1609, the manor and lordship alias Aldeby Hall, and the meadow and pasturage of the clerk of Thorpe, were purchased by John Thurton of Brome, in the same county, gent. Mr. Thurton died very soon after the purchase, and for the better

assuring this property to his heirs an indenture tripartite was made Oct. 1st, 1609, between Edw. Parker, Lord Morley, &c. (from whom the manor had been bought), and Christopher Calthorpe, of Stirston, in Norfolk, esquire, and his wife, Maud, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the above Jno. Thurton, gent; and Edward Hanchett, of Uphall, in the Co. of Hertford, Esquire; and Elizabeth his wife, another daughter and co-heiress, of the second part—and Sir James Calthorpe of Cockthorp, in Norfolk, Knight, and Thomas Hanchett, Esq., of the 3d part. On June 10, 1610, by another deed, Edward and Elizabeth Hanchett sold their moiety to Christopher Calthorpe for £1600.

Mr. Calthorpe soon afterwards removed from Stirston to Aldeby, and considerable improvements were made in the Parish, by draining certain marsh lands containing about 450 acres. He was eldest son of Sir James Calthorpe of Cockthorp, knt., by Barbara, daughter of John Bacon (Francis Bacon?) of Hesset, in Suffolk, Esq. Maud his wife was eldest daughter and co-heir of the above John Thurton by Grace, eldest daughter and co-heir of Ralph Shelton, of Brome in Norfolk, by whom he had several children. On the death of his father, he removed to Cockthorp, and, by deed 2d Sept. 17 James I., he enfeoffed Sir William de Grey and others in trust in his manor of Aldeby, to sell it for the payment of his debts and the portions of his younger children, a trust executed in 22d year of same reign. He died March 14, 1625, in his 44th year, and was buried at Cockthorp, being the last member of his family who resided there, James Calthorpe, Esq., his eldest son of whom a portrait is given in Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," vol. vii, p. 56, having settled at East Barsham in that Co. In compliance with their trust, de Gray &c. made a re-

versionary grant of the estate of Aldeby to Henry Calthorpe, of the Middle Temple, Esq., on his payment of £2200. Henry Calthorpe, afterwards Sir Henry Calthorpe, knt., died August 1st, 1637, leaving an only son, James, who inherited this property, and from whom it descended to Jas. Calthorpe, Esq., his eldest son and heir.

In the "Dictionary of National Biography" (London, 1886) is a sketch of the life of Sir Henry Calthorpe (1586–1637,) 3d son of Sir James and Barbara Calthorpe, who entered Middle Temple, and early had a large practice. On the death of his father in 1615 he inherited considerable estates in his native Co., but continued to devote himself to his profession and shortly after the marriage of Charles I, was appointed Solicitor General to the Queen, after whom one of his daughters was named. When, in Nov., 1627, the five gentlemen were thrown into prison for refusing the forced loan, he was counsel for Sir Thomas Darnell, being associated with Noy, Braston and Selden. In the proceedings against the seven M. P.'s in 1630, Calthorpe was counsel for Benjamin Valentine, one of the three who held the speaker down in his chair. He is stated to have shown conspicuous ability, though his sympathies were with the court party. In Dec., 1635, he was chosen recorder of London, the corporation having been specially requested by a letter from Charles I. In 1636, he was made attorney of the Court of wards and liveries. "He was now in his fifty-first year and his path seemed clear to the highest legal preferments, but death came upon him in the full vigor of his powers in August, 1637." From him the present Lord Calthorpe (surnamed originally Gough) is lineally descended.

Christopher Calthorpe, who came to Va. was a relative of President Nat. Bacon, of the Virginia

Council. The grandmother of the first was Barbara, dau. of Francis Bacon of Hesset, while the grandmother of the latter (marrying of course a Bacon) was Elizabeth, another (?) daughter of Francis Bacon of Hesset; while Nathaniel Bacon, "The Rebel," married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward, son of Edward, and grandson of Ambrose Duke, of Benhall and his wife, Elizabeth Calthorpe. See, also, the Bacon pedigree in the paper on Henry Woodhouse, who also came to Virginia, for a match with Calthorpe (April *Quarterly* No. 4, 1893). In the Heraldic exhibition at the "Society of Antiquarians" in 1863, there was seen a roll of vellum, beautifully illuminated with the Calthorpe arms and crest, the former quartering Bacon, Wythe, &c. The descent of the Calthorpes was given from Sir William Calthorpe, 1461, to Sir Philip Calthorpe who married Anne, dau: of Sir William Boleyn; and the relationship of the family to Queen Elizabeth is shown.[1]

In the Church of Deepdale Manor is a window in the nave with the arms of Calthorpe, impaling three cups argent.[2]

The arms of the Calthorpes are—chequy or and az., a fesse erm; *Crest.* a boar's head, couped at the neck azure, bristled and tusked or., between two woodmen with clubs over their shoulders, all ppr.

In a collection of drawings by Holbein of portraits, *temp.* Henry VIII, are those of Sir Thos. More; Sir Thomas Wyatt; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir

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(1) The Genealogist, vol. I., p. 70.

(2) Blomefield's "History of Norfolk."

Philip Calthorpe and wife, first, of Sir Henry Parke and, 2dly, of Sir Wm Woodhouse; and of John, son of Sir Thomas More.

[To be continued.] ÷ 160

Two Spotswood Boys at Eton in 1760, &c.

BY ANDREW G. GRINNAN, M. D.

Gov. Spotswood of Virginia had four children; the oldest was John, who married in 1745, Mary, daughter of Wm. Dandridge of the British Navy.[1] Dorothea Spotswood married Capt. Nat. West Dandridge, also of the Navy.

Alexander and John Spotswood were children of John. Alexander in due course of time became a general in the Revolution, and had high reputation as an excellent officer; he lived on the banks of the Rappahannock, on an excellent estate a few miles below Fredericksburg, Va.[2] He married Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Augustine Washington, brother of Gen. George. John, brother to Alexander, married Miss Rowzee, and did good service to the colonies in the Revolution as a captain.

John Spotswood, son of the Governor, died, and his widow married Mr. Campbell and lived at Williamsburg, Va.; his mother, Mrs. Campbell, named Margaret, was a widow and lived at London. Col. Bernard Moore of Chelsea, Va., who married Kate Spotswood, became guardian of Alexander and John, grandsons of the Governor.

Col. Moore sent his wards to school at Eton in England, and they boarded with Mrs. Mary Young. In her yard was a famous elm tree, whose ample

(1) St. Mark's Parish.
(2) Hayden.

shade afforded[1] shelter to many English youths who became celebrated in after life, among them Wellington, Bishop Young of Ferns, (Seat: Ferns Palace, Wexford, Ireland) was her son. She had a daughter Catherine, who married the Rev. Septimus Plumtree, and at Mansfield in the County of Nottingham. Mr. Plumtree died before 1788, and left her with a large family.

The two Spotswood boys began boarding with Mrs. Young on the 8th of January, 1760, and it was agreed that they should pay each for board per year ..... £25 sterling
for candles ..... £ 1 "
" fire ..... £ 1–10 "
" mending linen ..... £ 1 "

and that Mrs. Young should charge in her bill for each one as entrance fee £6–6. Mrs. Young was paid her bills for 1760 and 1761, with commendable punctuality, but alas! for the boys, Col. Moore, their guardian, made no more remittances from Virginia. They were left penniless in a strange land. Neither their aunt Brayne, who lived in London, nor their uncle Dandridge, who resided at the back of Buckingham gate, London, would make any advances, or even permit them to enter their houses.[2]

The boys, however, were in charge of Mrs. Margaret Campbell, the mother of their step-father, who resided in London also, and had them frequently at her house, especially in vacations. She was very kind to them, though her means were too limited to enable her to render pecuniary aid. She persuaded Mrs. Young to retain the boys, and advance all the money for their current expenses,

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(1) Life of Wellington.
(2) Authority: The Plumtree—Spotswood Manuscripts.

assuring her that remittances would be made by Col. Moore. At the end of 1762, no funds being forthcoming, Mrs. Young was extremely unwilling to keep the boys longer, or make further advances, and desired Mrs. Campbell to remove them, but the latter succeeded in persuading the good natured Mrs. Young to retain them.

They remained until May, 1764. During a part of this time they were sick at Mrs. Campbell's; they were several times sick at Mrs. Young's, and were attended by Dr. Dampier, probably a son of the celebrated navigator, whose bills she paid.

A letter of Mrs. Campbell, to Mrs. Young, written probably at the close of 1762, relates so quaintly the forlorn condition of the young Virginians, that we give it in full:

"Madam, I am much obliged to you for the regard which you have testified on this juncture to the Master Spotswoods in offering to take them back to Eton, at least until their guardian can give instructions to have their bills paid. and themselves under better directors, who will be more punctual in their payments to you. You have been much more their friend than any one of their own Relations, and I am well convinced by their conduct, that they must have encumbered you all the Holidays. If my friendship, from the connection I had with their mother, had not protected them in their distress, poor babes! Their aunt very early forbid them her house. If it could proceed from their inability of Fortune, and having no accommodation, I am sure that I might have justly made the same objection.

I have children of my own, and have been obliged to rob myself of all company during their stay with me, because my first floor was dedicated to them, and I have ruined my furniture of it, in

letting them lie in my dressing room, and live in the dining room. I have been at the pains of writing many letters on their account, especially on the late accident to Mr. Knox, and I shall write to their mother the obligations they are under to you, and answer that she will use her utmost endeavours to get Col. Moore to send remittances to you, for they are wholly under his care. Mr. Knox [probably he was Mr. John Knox, of Windsor, Culpepper Co., Va., who went over in the Bogle ship and came back to Virginia in 1762. See Hayden's Va. Genealogies, page 699] wrote that if you were not kind enough to let them trespass on you any longer, I was to send them down to Bristol. When I was preparing to do this, I received your kind letter that you would take them again. I hope you will have no reason to repent it yourself, and I dare say their friends will be much better satisfied to have them continue under your care at Eton.

I am very Sorry, Madam, to send them back with such bad coughs, though I have nursed Jack, who was so bad that we were obliged to Bleed him and physick him, that he is much better.

I can't judge how they got them (the coughs). My son came home with one, and has never been out of the house but once since, and these children have always laid warm, and lived constantly in the house, except taking a walk in fine days, though not this fortnight past.

Aleck is just attacked with one, and I fain would kept them home, till they were quite recovered, but that my son is in so poor a way, that I am advised to take him immediately out of Town, and to keep him under a course of asses milk, and my brother is to send his post chaise for me on Sunday or Monday.

And, as Mr. Dandridge has a house no further than the back of Buckingham gate, and was in clear air, I sent my servant with a letter to-day, to request that he should take the children, until the middle of next week, in hopes that by a change of air, their coughs would be greatly removed, but his answer is as rude to me as barbarous to the poor children; and he has denied them house room, but they may depend upon it that his unkindness shall be made known to their absent friends, as will your great goodness. I beg that they may be kept in a very warm room, and take the drops I send every night, and the pectoral drink several times a day, and that they eat no meat or drink anything but warm barley water and lemon juice, and if Aleck increases to get Blooded.

I sent my servant in a Post chaise, to take care they don't catch cold. I am certain that with the country air, with your care and the helping of God, they will soon be well, and I beg you will soon send a letter to let me know how they do, as my brother sends to town often. I send all their clothes which came here, except eleven shirts, which shall be sent as soon as washed, and now I conclude myself, Madam' your most humble servant,

MARGARET CAMPBELL."

From this letter it appears that the forlorn condition of the boys did not repress their exuberant spirits—they returned home in 1764, and in a letter from President Nelson of Yorktown, Va., to his agent in London, desiring him to send his son, who afterwards became General Nelson home, written in 1764, he cautions[1] him not to send him on the same

(1) Bishop Meade's "Old Va. Families."

vessel with two wild Virginia youths who were about to return.

Mrs. Young allowed the boys, for pocket money, about three pounds per six months, in weekly installments, and paid the bills of tailors, shoemakers, cobblers, doctors, barbers, book-sellers, dancing masters, post chaise hires, fees to servants and to the bell man, sweeping out school room, chapel clerk, salt money, expense to the elections, cost of montem poles and the montem dinner, and all manner of expenses incident to their position.

At the expiration of the boys' time in 1764, the entire amount due Mrs. Young was about two hundred and seventy pounds, and the writer has the itemized accounts, many items very curious indeed.

We now give a copy of Alexander's letter to Mrs. Young, from London when he left Eton:

"London, May 23, 1764.

Hon^{d} Madam:

I write by this opportunity, for to thank you for all the past favors to me and my brother. I hope it will be in my power, one day or another to make you amends for all you have done for us. Mr Hunter (Wm. H.) is to pay our bills. We go to Virginia in June. I have seen my aunt Brayne and they give their compliments to you; and I have been and seen Mrs. Campbell. I have wrote to my mother, and told her how kind you have been to me and my brother.

I am your humble servant,

ALEX SPOTSWOOD."

Some time after reaching Virginia, Alexander deposited with Mr. James Hunter of Fredericksburg, Va., a reputable merchant, the amount due Mrs.

Young, to remit to his brother, Mr. Wm. Hunter of London, and it was remitted to him—but Mrs. Young failed to apply for the money for some time—and he became a bankrupt, and owing duties to the crown, he fled to Fredericksburg, Va., bringing his books with him. He afterwards died, still insolvent; and the examination of his books, by Mr. Henry Mitchell in 1788, disclosed the fact that on them Mrs. Young was credited with the amount sent by Alex. Spotswood, which had never been paid, and it seems that the generous old lady lost the entire debts; for Spotswood, when called upon in 1788 to pay the debt, contended that he had paid it, by remitting to Mr. Hunter as was agreed upon.

Mrs. Young died, and her will written in 1773 was probated in the Prerogative Court of Frederick, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 30th of August, 1775, and we have it in perfect preservation, written in quaint old style on a sheet of parchment about two feet square, with the large seal of the Archbishop's court attached, and certificate of probate, and a blue revenue stamp on it, somewhat similar to the famous stamp of 1765. Mrs Plumtree was executrix and chief legatee. She sent in 1788 the will and accounts against the Spotswoods to Henry Mitchell, a merchant of Fredericksburg, Va., with an elaborate power of Attorney to collect, sworn to by Mr. Hardesty and attested by John Evans, notary public of London, with his seal; and the Right Hon. John Burnell, Lord Mayor of London, certifies that full faith is to be given to John Evans' notarial acts.

As we have stated, Alex. Spotswood, then (in 1788) a general, refused to pay the debt over again—though Mrs. Plumtree wrote a very eloquent letter to him, which the writer has, pleading for payment. The accounts were drawn upon fine, long, narrow

sheets of paper, tied together doubtless by Mrs. Plumtree's own hands with narrow silk ribbon, which, though over a hundred years old, is apparently as sound as ever.

The seal of the Archbishop's Court is four inches by four and a half inches, and is attached by a broad band to the will. It represents the prelate on his Episcopal throne, with supporters on each side, and the coat-of-arms at the bottom.

For the comfort of parents who have wild sons, we must say that our two wild boys made excellent citizens; very patriotic they were.

A letter from Col. G. B. Wallace of Va., from camp in New Jersey, written about 1777, mentions Col. Alex. Spotswood as a most excellent officer.[1] He lived for many years after the Revolution, and was a very prominent man in Fredericksburg and its vicinity.[2]

John Spotswood lived in the Wilderness a few miles from Germanna, and after the Revolution was known as "Col. Spotswood." He was noted for his hospitality, and his home was a favorite stopping place for Orange County gentlemen, going to Fredericksburg on business or for pleasure. He was once a candidate for the House of Delegates, but was defeated.[3]

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(1) Hayden.

(2) The Plumtree-Spotswood papers were amongst the papers of Henry Mitchell, an old Merchant settled in Fredericksburg before the Revolution. Mr. Daniel Grinnan of that City was Mitchell's admin. d. b n., and in this way the papers came into my possession, as D. G. was my father.—A. G. G.

(3) Col. Frank Taylor's diaries from 1786 to 1799 inclusive; manuscript in my possession.—A. G. G.

Virginia's Past in Portraiture.

BY R. A. BROCK.

William Byrd, the 2nd, wrote Dec. 2, 1735, to Col. and act'g Gov. Alex. Spotswood as follows: "The person who has the honor to wait upon you with this letter is a man of a Good Family, but either by the power of Fortune, or his own mismanagement, is obliged to seek his Bread a little of the latest in a Strange Land. His name is Bridges and his Profession Painting, and, if you have any employment for him that way he will be proud of obeying your Commands. He has drawn my children and several others in this neighborhood, and tho' he has not the masterly hand of a Lely or Kneller, yet had he lived so long ago, as when Places were given to the most deserving, he might have pretended to be Serjeant Painter of Virginia."

Dr. R. C. M. Page, in his "Page Family," gives several portraits as having been painted by Bridges, and it is highly probable that the portraits of Gov. Spotswood and his wife were also painted by him.

Who was Taylor of Cartersville, Cumberland County, who, I am told, painted many portraits at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century of the Mayo, Carington, and probably of the Randolph and Harrison families?

Journal of the Meetings

OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(Continued.)

IV.

Jan. ye 26th, 1754.

[41] At a meeting of ye President and Masters of W. & M. College:

Present,

Y^e^ Revd Mr Stith, President.

Mr Dawson, Mr Robinson, Mr Graham[1] and Mr Preston.

Resolved Upon Mr Dawson's accepting ye Society, y^t^ Mrs Clayton is willing to accept of ye Place of House-keeper to ye College, y^t^ she is accordingly elected into ye said Place, & allowed ye usual Perquisites, & salary.

WILLIAM STITH.

June 14th, 1754.

At a meeting of ye President and Masters of W. & M. College—present,

Y^e^ Revd W. Stith, President,

Mr Dawson, Mr Robinson, Mr Graham and Mr Preston.

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(1) Richard Graham, son of Richard of Brampton, Cumberland, pleb., Queen's College, matric. 14 March, 1736-7, aged 17; B. A. 1742; M. A. 18 Feb., 1745-6. Foster's "Oxford Matriculations."

It is ye opinion of y^s^ meeting y^t^ Mr Hall Surveyour of Lunenburgh has forfeited his commission by never making regular Payments—not complying with ye Law, in Regard to Residence, and offering to dispose of his Commission upon Terms.

Mr Read and Mr Buckner Stith are appointed surveyours for Lunenburgh and Bedford.

Mr John Dawson[1] is appointed Surveyour for Albemarle in the Room of Col. Joshua Fry, dec.

[42—blank]

[43]

Aug. 29, 1754.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College:

Present,

The Rev. W. Stith, President,

Mr Dawson, Mr Robinson, Mr Preston, Mr Graham and Mr Camm.

Mr Dawson is desired to acquaint Mr Kemp y^t^ ye President and Masters are very uneasy at his encourageing the boys to Engage in Racing, and other Diversions contrary to the Rules of the College, and that if he do not desist for ye future they are determined to make a proper Representation thereof to the Court.

Mr Dawson is desired to caution Mr Holt ag^t^ harbouring any of the College Boys.

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(1) Probably the father of the Hon. John Dawson, M. C.
His inventory is recorded in Albemarle Court, April, 1758.
Martin Dawson died in this County in 1821, and among his children was one called John.

Mr Camm is desired to acquaint Mr Secretary Nelson with the disturbances which have been caused in College by ye turbulent and bad Behaviour of Henry Harrison, a clerk in his office, and request yt he will restrain him from acting in such a manner for the future, by any method he shall think proper.

[43—blank]

[44]

Ordered 1st, That no Boy shall be permitted to saunter away his Time upon any of the College Steps or to be seen playing during School Hours under a severe animadversion fm ye President, or any of the Masters.

Ordered 2d, That no Boy presume to go into the kitchen, or cause any Disturbance there, under a severe punishment fm the President, or any of the Masters.

Ordered 3d, That the Boys regularly attend Dinner, and Supper in the Hall, and yt ye House-keeper be strictly charged and commanded not to allow any Victuals whatever to be sent into Private Rooms to any Boys, excepting to such as are really sick. Because the Scholars either have forgot, or never have been acquainted with what they have a right to as Boarders and Lodgers in the College, and several Instances of improper Conduct have arisen from hence; they are hereby inform'd that Fewel and Candles are to be provided at their own expense, and that on no occasion they are to expect either from tne College; that in case of sickness, if any constant attendance is necessary, or any particular Diet required, these shall also be got at their own Expense. The College allows only to the Sick Tea

to be made and sent by the House-keeper, and wine-whey. If any Emergency requires a departure from these Rules, the Application is to be made to the Master for the Week, and not to the House-keeper, or Servant.

Ordered--y^{t} ye three last Rules be hung up in ye several Schools.

WILLIAM STITH, President.

Sept. 2, 1755,

At a Meeting of ye President and Masters of W. & M. Coll:

Present,

The Rev. Willm Stith, Pres^{dt}.

Mr Dawson, Mr Robinson, Mr Preston, and Mr Graham.

Resol: y^{t} ye Tenants in King Willm County do pay for every 100 Acres granted to y^{m} by any future lease 400 net weight of good merchantable sweet-scented Tobacco, ye Product of ye said Plantation, with cask.

Resol: y^{t} ye President & one of ye Masters be desired to visit ye said Plantations, & take an account of ye several Leases, & examine how far the tenants have complied with ye Terms of y^{ir} respective Leases.

[46]

Resol: That where 400 net weight &c. appears to be too much or too little for each 100 acres, the President & one of ye masters have leave to increase or lessen it as seems to them most advantageous for the interest of the College, & that whatever Leases they shall think proper to grant, shall be binding upon ye Society.

Nov. 13, 1755. Re-agreed to & signed by
THOMAS DAWSON, President.

[48]

November 1, 1755.

At a Meeting of the Masters of William and Mary College:

Present,

Y^e^ Revd Mr Dawson, Mr Robinson, Mr Preston and Mr Graham.(1)

After the death of ye Revd W. Stith, A. M., late President of the College, ye visitors having elected the Revd Thomas Dawson President, He qualified himself according to the Statutes by subscribing his Assent to the 39 articles of ye Church of England in ye following words:

Ego, Thom. Dawson, Præses Collegii Guil: & Mariæ in Virginia Librum de Religionis Articulis in quos consensum est ab archi-episcopis and Episcopis utriusque Provinciæ, ac reliquo omni Clero, in Synodo Londinensi Anno Dom. 1562 omnino comprobo; et omnes ac singulos Articulos in eodem contentos (qui trigenta novem citra ratificationem numerantur) Verbo Dei consentaneos esse agnosco.

THOMAS DAWSON.

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(1) To the note concerning Prof. Graham on page 122, should be added the following extracts from the Parish Register of Warcop, Co. Westmoreland, England, furnished by the eminent antiquarian, the Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe, of Langton Hall, Yorkshire:—

Baptized in Virginia, 1746, June 15, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Preston. 1748, November 13, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Preston. 1751, December 14, Priscilla, daughter of the Rev. William Preston. 1745, September 14, was married the Reverend William Preston, M. A., Morality Professor in William and Mary College, Virginia, to Miss Mary Taylor, by the Rev. William Dawson, President of the said College, from whom descended, before his arrival at Warcop Hall, Elizabeth, baptized at the Church in Williamsburg, in Virginia, by the Rev. Thomas Dawson, Rector, June the 15th, 1746 O. S.; Mary, baptized in D^o^ by D^o^ November 13, 1748. O. S.; Priscilla, baptized in D^o^ by the Rev. Richard Graham, M. A., Lecturer, Dec. 14, 1751. [According to an after letter of Rev. Mr. Norcliffe, "Mary Taylor" should be "Mary Tyler."—Editor.]

And then ye Masters administered ye following Oath:

In Fidem dabis Te munus Præsidis tibi comissum fideliter administraturum secundum statuta collegii: ita Deus te adjuvet tactis sacrosanctis Xti Evangeliis.

Mr Emanuel Jones, being elected Master of ye Indian School by ye Visitors and Gov^rs^, did also subscribe his assent to ye 39 articles [vid. p. 19] and took ye oath de fideli administratione, &c.

They likewise subscribed to ye three articles in ye 36 canon. Vid. p. 28, 29.

[50]

Nov. 6, 1755.

At a meeting of the President and Masters:

Present,

Y^e^ Rev ^d^ Mr Thom: Dawson, President.

Y^e^ Revd Mr Robinson, Mr Preston, Mr Graham, Mr Camm, Mr Jones.

Mr James Hubard is unanimously elected usher of the Grammar School in ye room of M^r^ Em. Jones.

THOMAS DAWSON, President.

Jan. 1, 1756.

At a meeting of ye President and Masters:

Present,

Y^e^ Rev^p^ Mr Thomas Dawson, President.

Y^e^ Mr Robinson, ye Revd Mr Preston and ye Revd Mr Graham.

Mr Richard Collinson was by them examined and is thought capable of teaching the Grammar School at Norfolk.

THO. DAWSON, President.

Virginia Threads for Future Historians.

No. VI.

A SHIP WITH A HISTORY.

On the 7th of May, 1622, a license was issued to the Captain of the ship Tiger to trade for corn with the Indians, and in January, 1623–4, Thomas Harman presented a petition to the Court relative to the sale of the ship Tiger, Capt. Nicholas Elfrid. It was a small vessel, forty-five tons, with an eventful history. It left the Thames chartered by the Virginia Company in September, 1621, and on the voyage met a ship of Turks who seized their provisions, sails, tackling, anchors, hour-glass and compass, but another English vessel appearing the pirates sailed away with two English boys, and left a French and an Irish lad. In Lefroy's Bermudas is the following:

"Knowe ye that whereas I, Captain Nicholas Elfry, under God, M^r^ of the goode shippe called the Tygre, being freighted with divers Passengers, and other goods and merchandize from London, and bound for Virginia, by the way was taken with the Turks' man-of-warre, and, as the Turks were pillaging of us, this poor man, Walter Deane, being miserably amongst them as a slave, made an escape from them aboard our shippe, and hid himselfe, till they were gone, and then discovered himself.

"Whereupon, pressing still on our voyage to Virginia, I gave him meanes among the rest of my men, and goeing from Virginia to the Somers Island, and arriving there safely, the said Walter meeting with some of his countrymen was solicited to stay with them w'ch he earnestly desired at my hands, w'ch petition of his I freely grant. In witness whereof I, Capt. Nicholas Elfrid, have herewith set my hand the 9th day of April, An. Dom. 1622."

In the spring of 1623, the Tiger with twenty-six men ascended the Potomac river to trade for corn, and near the site where now is the city of Washington, the Anacostan Indians attacked them. Those Englishmen who happened to be on shore were either killed or made prisoners. Henry Spilman, son of Sir Henry, was killed, and Henry Fleet, afterwards so prominent in the affairs of Virginia and Maryland, was made prisoner. Five persons who stayed on board repulsed the savages by the discharge of a cannon, and made their escape.

THE BLUNDER OF AN ENGLISH HISTORIAN.

J. A. Doyle, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has prepared one of the most valuable works on "English Colonies in America," and yet terribly blunders relative to Nathaniel Bacon, the Virginian insurgent of 1676, of whom he writes: "He had lost his estate in England, and had now bettered his fortunes by a marriage with a rich widow. Her position of landlady of the chief, probably the only tavern in Jamestown, gave Bacon a wide circle of acquaintance." There is no truth in these declarations. Nathaniel Bacon was the son of Thomas Bacon of Freestone Hall, Suffolk, and with his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Duke, came to Virginia, and settled at Curles on the James River. After

Bacon died in 1676, his widow married Captain Jarvis. In Cases of the High Court of Chancery, England, published by order from the MSS. of Thomas Vernon is this case.

"*Jarvis and ux versus Duke.*"

"Sir E. Duke by his will devised a legacy of £2,000 to one of his daughters, but, if she should marry one Bacon, that then the legacy should be void. She having before her father's death married the said Bacon takes advice upon the will, and is advised that the legacy is void by reason of her having married Bacon. Her brother pays her £800 and she releases her legacy.

"The bill was to have this release set aside, and her legacy made good to her, pretending that she was circumvented in this release, her brother telling her she had no legacy given her by her father's will, but was rased out of it, and that he suppressed the will and did not prove it till after such time as he had obtained the release.

"To which, it was said by my Lord Chancellor that it is the constant rule where there is either suppressio veri, or suggestio falsi, the release shall be avoided.

"Then they went on to prove that Sir E. Duke in his life-time did actually revoke this will, and declared that his daughter shall have no such legacy.

"To which it was objected, and it being fully proved that the father had revoked this legacy it was decreed by the Lord Chancellor against the plaintiff."

He said, "In this case, the father himself having actually revoked the legacy upon his daughter's disobedience, the father himself has in this case been Chancellor, and that with equity too: such an ex-

ample of presumptuous disobedience highly meriting such a punishment; she being only prohibited to marry with one man, by name, and nothing in the whole fair Garden of Eden would serve her but this forbidden fruit."

EDWARD D. NEILL.

Saint Paul, Minnesota,
September, 1893.

Merrimac and Monitor.

Extract from the paper of Virginius Newton, late midshipman C. S. Navy, published in "Southern Historical Society Papers," vol. xx.

"SUMMING UP.

1. On the 9th of March, the only occasion upon which the Merrimac and Monitor did engage, it is in evidence from Federal official sources that the Monitor twice retired from the engagement of the day; the Merrimac only retired when the action was supposed to be concluded.

2. On April 11th, the Merrimac, in the presence of two French and one English war vessel, offered the Monitor and the Stevens iron battery battle. Then, to provoke them to accept it, cut out three Federal transports almost under their guns, but without bringing them to issue.

3. On May 8th, the Merrimac drove the Monitor, Naugatuck, and six other United States war vessels from Sewell's Point to within one and a half miles of Fort Monroe, and seeing no disposition to engage returned to anchor. On this occasion, the Federal fleet declined the action, says Commodore Goldsborough, United States Navy, 'because the Merrimac did not place herself in deep water, nor in a position of advantage,' to be attacked by the Monitor, Naugatuck, Minnesota, Illinois, San Jacinto, and to be run down by the Baltimore, Arajo, Vanderbilt, and all other vessels that might be on hand to coach the Monitor. The Merrimac drew twenty-three feet of water, and with the exception of the Minnesota, there was no vessel in the Federal fleet that drew as much as fifteen feet. Moreover, they claimed the superiority of the Monitor over the Merrimac—a fact we admitted then, and admit now. Comment is unnecessary."

Coats-of-Arms in Virginia.

SCOTT: Mr. R. A. Brock writes that he has examined the arms of Gen. Charles Scott of the Revolution, (who was born in Cumberland County and died in Kentucky, of which state he was Governor)—a wax impression used in his letters. "Some of the charges are not entirely distinct, but I am confident that the following are the arms: Three dolphins, curved, back upward, head and curve of tail resting, between a chevron. *Crest.*—A dolphin similarly poised."

SCOTT: Mr. Brock writes of a book-plate, which has recently come under his observation:

"The book-plate, mentioned very probably appertains to Virginia. It bears the name Gustavus Scott, and the motto is *Gaudio Magna Nuncio.* The arms are: or, a bend az. a torteau between two crescents, within a bordure, or. with 11 torteaux. *Crest*: A moor cock erect.

"The shield has ornamentation of two wreathes or branches, crossing below, of oak leaves and acorns. This differs in some particulars from the multitudinous Scot and Scott arms of Burke."

READE: On the tomb of Thomas Reade, (grandson of Col. George Reade, Secretary of the Colony) who died 17 April, 1739, the editor has seen arms corresponding very closely to Reade

of Co. Gloucester, in Burke, which are: Az. guttee d' or, a cross formee fitchee of the last. The arms of Thomas Reade, without tinctures are: guttee, a cross crosslet fitchee. Burke gives to Reade of Co. Lincoln: *Crest*—A shoveller close sa. The crest on Thomas Reade's tomb is clearly a shoveller close. There has been handed down in the family of Gen. William B. Taliaferro a beautiful silver ewer having the Reade arms (as on the tomb above mentioned)—probably inherited from Mildred, daughter of Col. George Reade and wife of Col. Augustine Warner who died 18 June, 1681.

TAYLOR: The crest on the snuff box of Gen. Dick Taylor, son of President Zachary Taylor, corresponds very closely with Taylor of Pennington House, Co. Hants: a dexter arm, embowered in armor, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping a javelin all ppr. Motto—*consequitur quodcunque petit.* Members of the Thompson family have supposed that it came to the Taylors through their family by the marriage of Martha Thompson with James Taylor of Caroline in 1698. (Letters of Dr. A. G. Grinnan.)

STROTHER: Gen. Dick Taylor's mother was Sarah Strother, who traced to the Island of Thanet, where is to be seen in the old Strother graveyard tombs with the arms described in Burke: Gu. on a bend ar, three eagles displayed az. *Crest*—A greyhound sejant or. (Dr. A. G. Grinnan MS. Sept. 13, 1893, enclosing drawing of Strother arms.)

COOKE: On the tomb (1723) of Mary Booth, (of Ware Parish, Gloucester Co.) who was daughter of Mordecai Cooke of Gloucester Co., Va., are the arms of Booth impaling Cooke—the former corresponding in Burke with Booth of Co. Lancaster, and the latter with Cooke of Whitefield, Co. Suffolk.

Notes and Queries

The following data concerning the Waggaman family are added on the authority of Dr. Samuel Waggaman:

Jonathan Waggaman and Martha Elliott, his wife, had Henry (born in London, England, about 1709, and came to this country about 1740), William Elliott, and Ephraim, who was presiding Justice in Somerset Co., Md.

Henry settled in Somerset Co., Md., near the town of Princess Anne, and married Mary Woolford. The children of the marriage all died after reaching majority, save Henry Waggaman, who married Sarah Ennalls. They had

1. Thomas Ennalls Waggaman, (Dr. Sam. Waggaman's grandfather.)
2. George Augustus Waggaman, U. S. Senator.
3. Henry Pierpont Waggaman, M. D.
4. Eliza Waggaman.

Issue of Thomas E. Waggaman, John H. (father of Thomas Ennalls. Dr. Samuel, John Floyd, and Pierpont Waggaman, of Washington City), Major George Granville Waggaman, U. S. A., Floyd, and Sarah Waggaman.

Issue of George Augustus Waggaman: Christine, Mathilde married Judge Ogden of New Orleans, and Col. Eugene Waggaman, who commanded the 16th La. Reg. during the war between the States.

The Waggaman arms, as preserved in the form of a book plate in an old copy of Byron, are: Barry wavy of eight azure and argent, on fesse gules three fleurs de-lis or. Crest: A demi-hippogrif rampant, couped, maned, unguled d'or.

VIRGINIA'S PAST PORTRAITURE. The following is a letter from B. B. Minor, Esq., sometime editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger :*

"PRESIDENT LYON G. TYLER, Editor, &c.

In Dr. Brock's article on "Virginia's Past Portraiture," in your Quarterly for July, 1893, he says: "It may be noted that he (Phillippe S. Peticolas) was a member, in 1840, of the Building Committee of the well known St. James Episcopal Church, and was a warden of the Church." The Doctor will find that he was mistaken in this statement. My acquaintance with that Church commenced just about the date he gives; and, as its secretary and one of its vestry and wardens and delegates to the Diocesan Conventions, I became quite familiar with its affairs, and never knew, or before heard of said Peticolas' connection with it in either of the positions above named. The Doctor's mistake can probably be accounted for ere this brief note is finished. A Mrs. Peticolas was a member of the congregation.

I have no recollection of ever having seen P. S. Peticolas; but I remember his son, E. P. Peticolas, though I had not much acquaintance with him, because he led the life of such a recluse out at his "Castle." Of this he was not only the sole architect, but built most of it by piece meal with his own hands. I think it was standing at a later date than the Doctor allows; for he says: "it had disappeared *long before* the late war."

His wife and son, Arthur E., were also painters. About 1849, I employed her to teach painting and drawing in the "Home School," and one of her pupils became the wife of her son. I aided in getting him appointed librarian of the Richmond Library. He was then studying and practicing painting; but afterwards studied medicine, and became quite distinguished in it.

The record of St. James Church shows that Genaro Persico, John Williams, and Dr. James Beale were its building committee, and Persico endeavored to interest in its behalf Mr. Wm. Strickland, a prominent architect of Philadelphia. He was its zealous friend, in its infancy and severe early struggles, and was one of its vestry, but not a warden. He was an amateur artist, and was for some years at the head of a school for girls; but, after the death of his wife, he discontinued his institution, and became a professional artist. I do not

recollect any of his work in oil, or colors; but he so excelled in portraits in crayon, that I engaged him to go to Fred'sburg to take a likeness of my father, which he did. Doctor Brock's informant very probably confounded Peticolas with Persico, both having foreign names and being artists in Richmond.

B. B. Minor."

John Washington. Mr. W. G. Stanard's paper in the April No., 1893, has elicited considerable comment. Dr. Edward D. Neill called attention to the information it contained in the New York "*Nation*" of May 18. Since that time Mr. A. C. Quisenberry of Washington has published in the '*Magazine of American History*" for July–August, 1893, a portion of what Mr Stanard conveyed to the public through the medium of this Journal. Mr. Stanard and the Editor visited Montross, Westmoreland county, Va., where the matter is on record, in September, 1892; while Mr. Quisenberry did not make his trip thither till June, 1893. He is, therefore, decidedly wrong in supposing that "the record had never been published before," and that he was the first discoverer of it. In the published paper of Mr. Quisenberry, there is a serious error committed in making William Mears say that John Washington came over to "Dunquirke," whereas a visit recently made by the editor confirms the correctness of Mr. Stanard's transcript of "Dansicke" as the starting point of Washington's trading voyage to the "East Country."

More important are other questions induced by Mr. Stanard's paper through matter not comprised in that of Mr. Quisenberry. Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who has taken much interest in the genealogy of the Washington family, writes: "Mr. Stanard has printed some evidence that Col. John Washington, immigrant and great-grandfather of the President, testified in 1674, that he was 45 years old, making his birth year 1629. That is such a momentous statement that I hope I shall find by the William and Mary papers that the evidence of it has been carefully scrutinized. The rector of Purleigh, Rev. Lawrence Washington, who until now seemed to have been established as the father of Col. John, immigrant, was proctor of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1631, presumably therefore not married. According to existing data in Waters' pamphlet, Col. John ought to have been 40 in 1674. Could Mr. Stanard have mistaken 40 for 45 in the records?"

In a later note Mr. Conway writes: "*Re* Samuel Britt, there seems also need of verification. Col. John W. appointed his son Lawrence, and daughter Anne sole executors. This dau. married Major Francis Wright, but the latter's name was also spelt "Writt." If the name be Samuel (which seems incredible), of course the enigma remains. Lawrence, eldest son of Col. John, makes bequests to sister Ann Writt's children and also speaks of his brother, Francis Wright. So I think there must be a clerical error. Col. John had only the one daughter Anne."

In a still later letter from London Mr. Conway writes: "I am eagerly awaiting your revision of the figures, &c., in the old Westmoreland record. I wish Mr. Stanard had told us *where* that military commission (April 4, 1655,) mentioned in April Quarterly (p. 139,) was made out. The last paragraph of p. 142, and next to last p. 143, suggest 1656 as Col. John's arrival in Va. Was the commission made out in England? The Quarterly has given me clues for some search here both after Col. John's early movements, and after the Ball line.

In the July No., p. 48 (bottom), Col. John Washington is given, but his will was probated Jan. 8, 1677, and he could not have been at a meeting on Aug. 14 of that year. This requires examination."

The Washington family history is a matter of general interest, and the Editor hopes soon to return to Montross to complete the verification, for himself, of Mr. Stanard's paper, but as to the contradiction suggested by Mr. Conway in the paper compiled by the Editor in relation to the part taken by Col. Washington in Bacon's Rebellion there is none. Col. Washington's will was proved in January, 1677-8, which was a later date than Aug. 14, 1677. Col. Washington's name appears frequently in the records after August, 1677.

VIRGINIA ALMANACKS. Mr. R. A. Brock, Secretary of the Historical Society, is collecting material for the publication of a complete list of the members of the Cabinet and of the Legislative bodies of Virginia. In a letter to the *Richmond Dispatch*, he writes: "I have now at my command for the purpose before indicated the publication of the list of members of the Cabinet and of the Legislative bodies of Virginia, from its settlement to the present day--lists printed and in MS. and almanacs for the following dates. 1607, 1619,

1629, 1629–'30, 1639, 1642, 1642–'43, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1653, 1654–'55, 1656, 1657–'58, 1658–'59, 1659–'60, 1660–'61, 1661–'62, 1663, 1666, 1674, 1675–'76, 1676–'77, 1677, 1679, 1705, 1718, 1723, 1726, 1736, 1749, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1798, and all subsequent except 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804, 1811, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1829, and 1835.

The value of a complete list of the Executive and Legislative bodies of Virginia for historical and genealogical purposes may not be overestimated. The State could not make a more judicious or useful expenditure than in such a publication, which might be annotated. I would be obliged for any lists not comprehended above, or would be glad to copy any list in almanac loaned me. Address me personally at Richmond."

QUERIES IN REFERENCE to Lumpkin, Milner, Neville, Pitt, Goddin, by Mrs. L. C. Peel, Atlanta, Georgia. Information in reference to their genealogies, arms, &c., desired:

"Elizabeth Goddin was one of the most heroic women of the Revolution, and, on account of many anecdotes told of her, her memory is considered a precious heritage. I would like to know something of her ancestors. They were Virginians. John Milner came from England, an elegant gentleman, noted for his piety. He was rich and prominent. He always claimed close kin to William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham. And there are many Pitts in the Milner Family. Costly plate, rich blooded stock, &c., were sent him from England in the memory of persons now living, bespeaking rich and aristocratic kin beyond seas. I see many Pitts and Milners mentioned in the old histories of Virginia. Were any of them kin to John, or are any of them living? where could I go to enquire? What were the Milner arms? What were the Neville arms?" In a letter of Col. Wilson Miles Cary, Oct. 16, 1863, part of these questions are answered:

"With regard to the *Neville* arms—for a copy of which you ask.(1) I must preface, that when I copied the inscriptions

---

(1) Since this latter was received, the Editor has visited Hampton, and finds the Neville arms and inscription undoubtedly of the character assigned to them by Col. Cary.

in July, 1868, at the site of the old church on the Pembroke Farm, about a mile from Hampton, I found Neville's slab broken in many pieces, lying detached, but, though the inscription was perfectly legible, parts of the arms were missing or effaced, so that I could hardly distinguish them. The crest and helmet, however, were intact and easily determined, viz., a demi-lion rampant, holding a sword erect, issuing from a ducal coronet. The lower part of the shield was gone. There were two charges in the right and left upper corners, respectively, of the shield—separated by what I took to be the point of a chevron—indicating of course a 3d charge of the same kind in the lower fork of the chevron. These charges, as well as I could judge from their indistinct and weather-worn sculpture, were demi-lions of the same style as the crest [without the sword]. The following is the inscription—lettering and lines exactly corresponding with the original:

Here lyes the Body of
John Neville, Esqr: Vice Admiral
of his Majestyes Fleet and Commander
in chiefe of ye Squadron cruising
in the West-Indies,
who dyed on Board ye Caimbridge
the 17th day of August 1697,
in ye Ninth Yeare of the Reigne of
King William the third
Aged 53 years.

"The *Milner* arms I copied July 10, 1868, from the only tombstone then to be found on the site of the old *Cary burial-place at Richneck*, in Warwick County. When my great-great-grandfather, Col. Wilson Miles Cary (1733-1817), sold the Richneck estate, about the beginning of this century (then containing 4,000 odd acres)—(see Va. Gazette), he reserved and left this spot enclosed in a massive brick-wall and heavy stone copings. The stone and brick had been moved by subsequent occupants and built into dairy houses, &c.—the grave around the cemetery filled and every vestige of grave-memorials, save the one massive iron stone slab, gone. This was cracked in two, and all the brick which had supported it had likewise disappeared. The inscription and arms, however, were clearly chiselled and perfectly preserved. The

stone was erected to the memory of the 1st wife of Col. Miles Cary, and hence bore the *Milner* arms, which are the same as those borne by the Milners of Lancashire and Yorkshire, viz.: sa. a chevron between 3 snaffle-bits or. *Crest*—A horse's head erased sa. bridled or.

> Here lyeth ye Body of MARY the wife of MILES CARY & Daughter of THOMAS MILNER and MARY his wife late of Nansemond County dec'd. Shee was Born the 6th of August 1667 and Died the 27th of October 1700 in the 34th Year of her Age. Issuéless.
>
> Also the Body of Colo MILES CARY Husband of the said MARY who died February 17th, 1708 & left 2 sons WILLON & MILES & 2 Daughters MARY & ANN by MARY ye Daughter of Colo Wm WILSON of Hampton."

OLD TOMBSTONES IN YORK AND JAMES CITY COUNTIES.—Tombstone of Major William Gooch. On page 81, it is inadvertently stated that the arms agree with Mr. Brock's description.' While the Editor spoke from his personal knowledge as to all other matters, he had not seen the Gooch arms at "Temple Farm." A copy has been recently furnished him, and the arms correspond exactly to Gooch of Norfolk Co.: Paly of eight ar. and sa. a chev. of the first betw: three greyhounds of the second, spotted of the field. *Crest*—A greyhound pass ar., spotted and collared sa.

MAJOR JOHN HARDAWAY. Mrs. J. B. Hays, 25 Alston, Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., writes:

"Can you tell me, if Major John Hardaway, who married Miss Marianna Stith in 1775, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and, if he was, what History records the fact? I understand that the first President of William and Mary College was named Stith; and I believe he was the father or grandfather of Marianna Stith. I am a great granddaughter of Major John Hardaway. I have always heard that great-grandfather gave his services and his means to his country."

Very truly,

MRS. J. B. HAYS.

Education in Virginia before the Revolution.—Mr. Brock writes: "My friend, R. L. Traylor, has been recently to Amelia C. H., and examined the County records. He tells me that the marriage bonds, 1750–1800, have almost invariably autograph signatures and that a mark is a rarity."

Westwood. Coats-of-Arms in Virginia—July No., 1893. The authority for the antiquity of the Westwood drawing is doubtful. It represents an adaptation of Westrop to Westwood. A family of the Westrop name resided in Virginia.

Randolph. "Arms and English Descent."—Vol. I., No. 3. The crest of Randolph as given in this paper: "An antelope's head erased or" does not exactly represent the crest on the tomb of Col. William Randolph, the immigrant at Turkey Island. I have seen the stone; and the crest there depicted, as well as that on the plate of John Randolph (in Mrs. C. B. T. Coleman's possession in Williamsburg) has a scroll, or as some have deemed it, a trumpet in the antelope's mouth. John Randolph, it seems, used the correct charges, but varied his tinctures without regard to heraldic rules. W. G. Brown of Lexington, Va., writes of a book in Washington and Lee University library, which formerly belonged to John Randolph of Roanoke, having his book-plate, which differs from that described by Mr. Brock: "It is gules on a cross or five mullets argent. Crest—An antelope's head couped, bearing in its mouth a trumpet proper. Below the Shield on a scroll is the motto: 'Fari quæ sentiat,' and similarly above the crest 'Nil admirari.' There is also in John Randolph's writing, "Amsterdam, Aug. 11, 1826."

In York County Clerk's office is an excellent impression in wax of the Randolph arms, attached to the name of William Randolph, security in a bond of Lewellin Epes, as sheriff of Charles City County, dated 13 April, 1730. The bond is made out to "John Carter, Esq., Secretary of this, his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia."

Obituary. Rev. Edward D. Neill.—Died in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26th, 1893, Rev. E. D. Neill, D. D., President of Macalester College, educator, historian and philanthropist,

born in Phila in 1823; his was unremittingly from manhood to death, which came to him suddenly, a life of broad usefulness and benefaction.

The student of Virginia history is deeply indebted to his devotion, his research and his acumen.—R. A. Brock.

Obituary. Dr. J. S. H. Fogg.—Died Oct. 16, 1893, at his natal home in Boston, Mass., John S. H. Fogg, M. D., scholar, patriot and gentleman.

Of broad culture and varied accomplishment, true humanity and virtuous desire ever held sway with him in every exemplification.

Physically a sufferer for many years, a recreation with him was the formation of a collection of autographs. Knowing men and events, his collection historically and for educational interests was exceptionally valuable.

Nothing gave Dr. Fogg more delight than to give copies of his treasures, always made with his own hand, of them, for every just and earnest student who applied to him.

He loved truth for truth's sake, and he loved his friends, who were like himself and like possessed.—R A. Brock.

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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

QUARTERLY

Historical Papers.

EDITOR: LYON G. TYLER, M. A.,

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

Quarterly Historical Papers

VOL. II. JANUARY, 1894. No. 3.

SLAVE OWNERS IN PRINCESS ANNE CO.

Probably in no State was property, before 1861, more equally distributed than in Virginia. Such enormous disparity as existed between the rich and poor of the Northern cities was unknown. Only here and there was seen a man who rose much in wealth above the average of his neighbors. The real poor class was smaller in proportion to the population "than anywhere in the universe."(1) The old servant and convict class had long before left the State, spreading North and West.(2) It is easy enough to take the veriest vagabond in the present Virginia counties and trace him through the county records to respectable ancestors. "Poor white trash" was a term originating with the poor negroes, who sought to bolster up their own wretchedness by bragging of the quality of their masters. But no class was more independent, or oftentimes had better pretension to aristocratic descent, than the poor white men. Nor did any person demand, or receive, from their more fortunate neighbors, a distincter recognition

(1). So stated by Smyth (by no means a friendly writer) in his "Travels" as early as 1773.

(2) Spotswood, in his "Letters," speaks of the servants, when freed congregating on the frontiers of the Colony. In 1751, the Pennsylvania papers complained of the runaways from Virginia and Maryland (Extracts cited in the "Virginia Gazette," 1751). After Bacon's rebellion, fugitives from Virginia walked the streets of Boston (Neill's Virginia Carolorum).

of their equality before nature and the law.[1] And no wonder, for they bore the same names and were "cousins" in a near or remote degree.[2]

The following list, prepared by Mr. Edward W. James, goes to show the fallacy of the opinion entertained in some quarters that Virginia was divided into two classes—the very rich and the very poor.

Names of Princess Anne County slave owners, who, during the year 1810, *owned ten or more slaves:*

Henry Bonney	10	Thos. B. W. Corprew	13
John R. Baley	11	Jonathan Corprew	23
James Braithwaite	10	Durant Corprew	19
Gaskins Brock	10	Henry Cornick, Sr.	11
Mary Buskey	10	Jennet Dyson	10
Wm. Bishop	15	Wm. Ellegood	12
Wm. Benthall	14	Moses Fentress	11
Caleb Boush	45	Jonathan Fentress	11
Wm. Boush, Sr.	20	Martha Gornto	10
Willis Butt	24	Geo. S. Gaskins	12
John P. Biddle	18	Joseph Grey	12
John Biddle	17	Simon Hancock	23
John Cornick	21	Erasmus Haynes	16
Lemuel Cornick	17	Thurmer Hoggard	20
Wm. B. Cornick	32	Josiah W. Hunter	13
Thomas Calvert	16	Jonathan Hopkins	20
Wm. M. Christian	16	John Haywood	12
Ezekiel Cox	14	John Haynes, Jr.	17
Thomas Cornick	21	Elizabeth Hunter	14
Henry Cornick, Jr.	14	James Haynes	24
Adam Cornick	21	Keziah Hopkins	15
Elizabeth Cornick	12	John Haynes, Sr.	17
Endym[n] Cornick	17	Wm. Holt	17

(1) The editor has seen letters of Henry D. Bird, (grandfather of Prof. Hugh S. Bird, of this College), a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Virginia in 1832 as civil engineer for the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. He writes of the spirit prevailing in Virginia as "Democracy run mad," and of the haughtiness and independence of the poor people. This was to be expected, as Virginians idolized the levelling teachings of Jefferson, and his name was a shibboleth of faith. Dinwiddie and Spotswood, in their published letters fully admitted, years before, the free spirit of the Virginians.

(2) Take any of the old Virginia names, and it is represented in the directories of Norfolk or Richmond by persons of all varieties of fortune.

Jonathan Hunter	11	Wm. Newsum	13
Wm. Hartagan	10	John Nimmo	14
Thomas Henley, Jr.	11	Nathaniel Nicholas	11
James Henley	10	George Norris	10
Wm. James, Sr.	16	Frederick Old	11
Edward James, son of Wm. James	10	Thomas L. B. Powell	32
Joshua James	25	Nath'l Payntar	13
Edward James (1)	17	Kiteley Philips	19
Rebecca Jones	12	Edward Seymour	17
John T. Keeling,	16	Josiah W. Slack	21
Thos. Keeling, Jr.	16	Henry Sparrow	14
Wm. T. Keeling	17	Simon Stone	32
Elizabeth Keeling	25	Johnson Stone	37
Molly Keeling	15	Thomas Stone	12
Jacob Keeling	29	Charles Sayer	10
Wm. Kays	13	Wm. Truss	18
Richard H. L. Lawson	18	Jacob Valentine	20
John S. Lovett	12	Wm. C. Veale	14
Francis M. Land	20	James B Vaughan	14
Ree Land	19	Wm. Walke	16
Peter Land	14	Edward Wilson	14
Hiliary Land	31	Arthur S. Woodhouse	24
John Lovett, Sr.	20	Anthony Walke, Jr	14
Molly Land	10	Wm. D. Woodhouse	22
Wm. Matthias, Sr.	10	Dennis Whitehurst	11
Jesse Morris	11	Jon^{a} Woodhouse	11
Dr. James McAlpine	20	James Warden	11
Tully Moseley	12	Anthony Walke, son of A. Walke	18
Mary Moore, Jr.	17	John Woodhouse Sr.	15
Henry Mackie	12	Anthony Walke, Sr.	65
Edward H. Mosely	24	Henry Wells	15
Isaac Murray	26	Edmund Winder	13
Amy Moseley	12	Elizabeth Weeks	19
David S. Murray	17	John Woodard	24
John Mackie	18	Daniel Whitehurst	13
Christopher Moseley	15	Ann Williamson	14

(1) Edward James was the son of John James, deceased.

VIRGINIANS AT OXFORD.

BY W. G. STANARD.

(Continued from July No. 1893.)

MANN PAGE, son of Matthew, of Abingdon, Berks, Arm. matric. St. Johns College, July, 1709, aged 17. [*Berks* is an addition of Mr. Foster's. Mann Page was son of Matthew Page, Esq., of Abingdon *Parish*, Gloucester Co., Virginia. He was b. 1691, and died January 24, 1730, while a member of the Council. According to Governor Page's autobiography, Mann Page was educated at Eaton, and Governor Spotswood, in a letter dated March 9, 1713, states that he had appointed to the Council, on February 6th, preceding, "Mr. Mann Page, a young gentleman of liberal education, good parts, and a very plentiful estate, and whose father and grandfather had the honor of the same post"—Spotswood Letters, II. 58.]

GEORGE PERCY, of Sussex, comitis fil., admitted to Gloucester Hall, 11th January 1593–3, aged 13; student of the Middle Temple, 1597, as seventh son of Henry, and brother of Henry, late Earls of Northumberland; born 4th September, 1580, one of the adventurers for Virginia, 1620, [sic]; died unmarried March, 1632. [George Percy came to Virginia with the first expedition in 1607, and succeeded John Smith as Governor in 1610.]

BARTHOLOMEW YATES; p. p., matric. Brasenose College, 16th March, 1694–5; B. A. 1698. [He was son of Rev. Robert Yates, who came to Virginia in 1699, and was the highly esteemed Minister of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex, until failing health compelled his return to England in 1703–4. B. Y. was b. 1677, and was Minister of Christ Church from 1703 until death, July 27, 1734. He was Professor of Divinity in William and Mary College, and President of the Virginia (clerical) Council in 1719. See Meade, where is a copy of epitaph on the tomb erected by his parishoners; and Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," 121 and 122.]

Rowland Jones, son of Rowland, of Kimbell, Bucks, Minister; matric. Merton College, 13th Nov., 1663, aged 19. [He was the first Minister of Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, 1674–88. His epitaph in the churchyard states that he was a native of Swinebrook, near Burford, Oxfordshire, son of Rowland Jones, Clerk: an alumus of Merton College, and died April 23d, 1688, in his 48th year. His son, Orlando Jones, was maternal grand-father of Mrs. Martha Washington]

Emanuel Jones, son of John, of Anglesea; p. p., matric. Oriel College 26th April, 1687, aged 19; B. A., 3d March 1691–2. [He came to Virginia in 1700, and was Minister of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester, from that year to his death in 1739. His tomb, with a mutilated coat of arms, is at the site of Petsworth Church. A biographical notice of him was published some years ago in the *Southern Churchman*. See, also, Perry's Collections.]

Thomas Hinton, of Wilts, Arm., matric. Queen's College, 15th October, 159-, aged 17; perhaps knighted 1st July, 1619; M. P. for Dounton 1621–2, and for Ludgershall 1625-6. [This was probably Sir Thomas Hinton. Doubtless Sir Thomas Hinton, of Chilton Foliot, Wilts, who was living in Virginia, and was a member of the Council in 1634. His daughter married Samuell Matthews, Governor of Virginia.]

Joshua Fry, son of Joseph, Crewkerne, Somerset, plebs., matric. Wadham College 31st March, 1711, aged 18. [According to the accounts which have been preserved by his descendants, Joshua Fry was a native of Somerset, and a graduate of Oxford (See Slaughter's "St. Mark's Parish"). He came to Virginia before 1720, was Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary, one of the Virginia Commissioners for running the boundary line with North Carolina; made (with Peter Jefferson) a map of Virginia in 1749, and was commissioned Colonel of the regular Virginia regiment in 1754. Died May 31st, 1754. See Slaughter's "Memoirs of Col. Joshua Fry."

Henry Chicheley, son of Thomas, Whimple, County of Cambridge, militis; matric. University College 27th April,

1632, aged 17; B. A. 5th February, 1634-5. *Stemmata Chichaleana*, p. 13. [Sir Henry Chicheley, Knight (and Baronet, according to the Middlesex vestry book), came to Virginia in 1650, after serving in the Royal army during the civil war. He was a member of the House of Burgesses from Lancaster County in 1656, appointed to the Council in 1674, and in the same year made Deputy Governor, holding the office until his death. He was several times Acting Governor. In a power of attorney, recorded 1662, in Rappahannock County, he styles himself "of Wimple, in the County of Cambridge"—not then, probably, considering himslf a permanent resident of Virginia. There is preserved in the English State Paper Office a letter (1682) from him to his father, Sir Thos. Chicheley, of Wimpole, who was a member of the English Privy Council. Sir Henry C. m. Agatha, widow of Ralph Wormeley, of "Rosegill," Middlesex County, and died at an advanced age at that place, February 5th, 1682.]

Sir William Berkeley, 4th son of Maurice, of Bruton, Somerset, militis; matric. Queen's College 14th February, 162½-3. aged 17; B. A. from St. Edmund Hall 10th July, 1645; fellow Merton College, 1625-46; M. A. 10th July, 1629; a student at the Middle Temple 1624, Governor of Virginia 1660-78 [sic], knighted at Berwich 27th July, 1639; died 9th July, 1677; buried at Twickenham. [He was Governor of Virginia 1641-1651, and 1660-1676.]

Fairfax (Thomas 6th) Baron of Cameron, matric, Oriel College 24th January 1709-10; died 12th March, aged 90; buried in the chancel of the Parish Church of Winchester, Va. [Came to Virginia first in 1739, and again in 1745, when he remained until his death; He was succeeded by his brother Robert, and he in turn by his cousin, Rev. Bryan Fairfax, of Fairfax County, Virginia, as 8th Baron Cameron.]

John Lee, Armiger; matric. Queen's College 31st July, 1658; B. A. 1662. [Son of Col. Richard Lee, of Westmoreland County, Virginia. He presented to his college a cup, of

which an engraving is given in the New England Historical and Geneological Register.]

John West, born in Hampshire, Baronis fil., matric. Magdalen College 17th February, 1608-9, aged 18; B. A. 1st December, 1613; brother of Thomas, 3d Lord Delaware, [Captain John West was b. Dec. 14, 1590, was member of the Council from 1630 until his death (about 1659), and was Governor, May 1635—January, 1637. He m. Anne—and had one son, Col. John West, of "West Point," King William County, who has many descendants.]

George Sandes [Sandys]; son of (Edwin) Archbishop of York; matric. St. Mary's Hall, December 5, 1589. aged 11; of Caeswell, Oxon; born 2d March, 1577; student at the Middle Temple, 1597; the traveller; a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I; buried 7th March, 1643, in the Chancel of Boxley Church, Kent. [Treasurer of Virginia, and lived in the Colony from 1621–1624. While in Virginia he translated the last ten books of Ovid's Metamorphosis.]

Hawte Wyat, of Kent; gent, matric. Queen's College, 25th October, 1611, aged 17; student of Gray's Inn (a son of George, of Boxley, Kent, Esq.;) served Marston Chapel, 1630, and Vicar of Boxley, Kent, 1632; died 31st July, 1638; buried at Boxley. [Was Minister of Jamestown, Virginia, during his brother's first administration. The English pedigrees state that his sons came to Virginia and left issue here.]

Sir Francis Wyat, of Kent, Arm., fil. nat. max; matric. St. Mary Hall 1st July, 1603, aged 15; of Boxley Abbey; student of Gray's Inn, 1604 (as son of George of Boxley, Kent, Esq.), Governor of Virginia; knighted 7th July, 1618; buried, at Boxley 24th August, 1644.

Thomas West, of Hants, militis fil., matric. Queen's College, 9th March, 1591-2, aged 15; created M. A. 30th August 1605, when 3d Lord Delaware. [Governor of Virginia February 28, 1610–June, 1611, and died June 7, 1618, when again on his way to the Colony.]

Musgrave Dawson, son of William, of Aspatria, Cumberland, plebs; matric. Queen's College 7th March, 1743-4, aged 20; B, A. 1747. [Minister of Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, Virginia in 1754, and of St. Mary's, Caroline, 1758, &c.]

William Dawson, son of William of Aspatria, Cumberland, plebs; matric. Queen's College 11th March, 1719-20, aged 15; B. A. 22d February 1724-5; M. A. 1728, D. D. by diploma 10th February, 1746, the President of Williamsburg College in Virginia. [Was Professor of Moral Philosophy in William and Mary, 1729, and President from 1743 until his death, July 24, 1752.]

THE REV. JOHN WILSON. (1)

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

"At a Court houlden in the Lower Count of New Norfolke the 15th of May 1637

Capt Adam Thorowgood Esqr

Capt John Sibsey — Mr ffrancis Mason
Mr Edward Windham — Mr Robt Came
Mr Willia Julian

Mr John Wilson minister of Elizabeth River ordered to marry Thomas Hughs to Sarah Purflit widow by order of Sr John Harvy Knight"

"At a Court holden in the lowr Count of new Norfolke the 6th of ffruary 1638

Capt John Sibsey — Mr Willia Julian
Mr Edward Windh — Mr Francis Mason
Mr Henery Seawell

Whereas it doth appeare that John Wilson of the lower Count of Norfolke Clarke hath Bought of Robt Page merchant as many goodes as doe amount to the value of eight hundered forty nine as * appeareth. It is * * therefor ordered that the aforesd John Wilson shall within ten days after ye date hereof pay the aforesd sume of tob or else execution to be awarded. It is likewise furder ordered that the aforesd John Wilson shall pay unto Nathan Stainsmore the summe of two hundered and eightie pounds of tob within the space of ten dayes after the date heerof being due ye account the Last yeare"

(1) The Rev. John Wilson is of historic importance, from the fact that he was the first minister, so for as is known, who was in Elizabeth River Parish, Lower Norfolk county, Virginia. Bishop Meade, in his first volume, page 271, says: "I state it on authority of one who would not speak unadvisedly, that, in the year 1637, one John Wilson was minister of Elizabeth River Parish, in Norfolk County." The above extracts probably contain all that will ever be known of him.

"At a Court holden in the lowe^{r} County of Norfolke the fourth of March 1638

Capt Adam Thorowgood Esqr

Capt John Sibsey — Mr ffrancis Mason
Mr Willia Julian — Mr Henery Seawell,,

Whereas it doth appear that John Wilson of the Lower Norfolke Clarke was indebted unto John Hill the last yeare five barrels of Corne, by non * * payment whereof the sd John Hill was inforced to buy Corne at the rates of one hundred pounds of tob a barrell. It is therefor ordered that the fore sd John Wilson shall pay the sume of three hundered waight of tob and two Barrells of Corne unto the sd John Hill, within the space of ten days after the date heereof, or else exquition to be awarded

Whereas it doth appeare that John Wilson Clarke, hath received great losse and damage by not * * his Corne due the last yeare for tithes It is therefor ordered that all such persons as the sd John Wilson shall make appeare to have denied the payment thereof shall pay unto the aforesd John Wilson after the rates of one hundred poundes of tob a barrell"

"At: a Court: Houldinge at Willm Shipps
the 6th of July 1640
Present Capt Thomas Willoughby Esqr

Capt. John Sibsey — Mr Edward Windham
Mr Henry Seawell — Mr William Julian
M^{r} ffrancis Mason,,

Whereas it appeareth to this Court yt pSon Wilson was indebted in his life time to William Shipp tenn Barrells of Corne wch the said Shipp did turn over to Savell Gaskine it is therefore ordered that ye said Gaskinge shall collect ye said Corne of all such pSonns as owe any tithes to ye parsonne Wilson exceptinge m^{r} mears and m^{r} Sawer who have pd there tithes to m^{r} powes Clark for the last yeare"

COATS-OF-ARMS IN VIRGINIA.

HOWELL—The Editor has seen the fine old silver of Warner Lewis, now in possession of the Selden family of Gloucester Co, exhibiting numerous quarterings—Lewis, Warner, Bowles, Howell and two coats not yet identifid. The Howell is: Gu three triple towered ar.

WARNER—The authority is the same as Howell, and the coat corresponds with Burke's Warner, of Co. Suffolk: Vert a cross engrailed or.

BOWLES—The seat of this family was in Maryland, but it may be claimed as Virginian through its intermarriages. The arms on the Lewis silver correspond with Bowles, of Gosberkirk, Lincolnshire, and of Milton Hill, Abingdon. Az three standing bowls ar, out of each a boar's head or.

SMITH—Seal to will of Col. Joseph, of Essex, Co., Va. (1728), seems to correspond in Papworth's British Armorials to Symth, of Honyngton, Co. Lincoln: Arg., a fesse dancetty betw. three roses gu, barbed vert.

LATANE—Seal to will of Rev. Lewis Lantané (pr. in Essex Co. Court, 17 April, 1733) bears a shield charged with three crescents two and one. *Crest.* A crane volant.

RICE—Deed of John, of Rappahannock Co., Dec. 20, 1687, has a seal, which, though somewhat mutilated, corresponds with Rice of County Kerry, in Burke. The shield is divided quarterly. 1st, per pale indented; 2d, a lion rampant; 3d and 4th are mutilated, but in the deed of Rebecca Rice, wife of John (1686), 3d reveals a lion rampant. The crest has a crown surmounting what may be a leopard's face, as in Burke.

BROWNE—Will of Buckner Browne, pr. 19 August, 1735: Erm. on a bend gu. three lions ramp. or. *Crest*.. A griffin's head. (Eseex Co. Clerk's Office.)

SLAUGHTER—Seal to bond of William, as Sheriff in 1685, examined by the Editor in Essex Co. Clerk's office; answering in Burke to Slaughter of Cos. Gloucesster, Hereford and Worcester: Ar. a saltire a z.

CARTER—In a deed of Benjamin Rust to Landon Carter, preserved in Richmond County Clerk's office, dated 18 Sept., 1752, the seal attached to Rust's name has the Carter arms, the same that are found on the tombstone of Hon. Robert Carter, Esq , at Christ Church, Lancaster Co., as is also on that of his wife, Judith Armstead, as also on that at Rosewell of Hon. Mann Page, Esq., who died 24 Jan. 1730, having married a daughter of the said Robert Carter, viz: A chev. between three cart-wheels. *Crest*: A talbot sejant, sustaining a shield charged with a cart-wheel. Robert Carter, the third of the name, born in 1728, ordered some plate to be marked with the Carter crest, which he described as "talbot sejant upon a wreath, resting his dexter paw upon an escutcheon containing a Catharine wheel" (see Magazine of American History).

BENNETT—The tomb of Theodorick Bland at Westover (1671) bears a shield—Bland: Ar. on a bend sa. three pheons or; impaling Bennet: Or three demi-lions ramp. gu. Bland's wife was Anne, dau. of Gov. Richard Bennett.

WHITING—The tomb of Catharine Washington (she died February 7, 1743,) wife of Major John Washington, and daughter of Col Henry Whiting, at Highgate (Mrs. J. R. Duvall's place), in Gloucester Co., bears arms, presumably those of Whiting. On a chev. between three wolves' (?) heads erased as many trefoils. *Crest*: A wolf's head (?) erased.

THRUSTON—Malachy Thruston, will made March 14th, 1698–9, proved November 15th (Norfolk County records). To son John Thruston "My Signett Ring with my Coat-of-Armes."

AITCHISON—William Aitchison,[1] died during the Revolutionary War. Coat-of-Armes on his tombstone at Rose Hall, Princess Anne Co., Va., but the carving and inscriptions are much worn.

STITH—The Editor has a deed of William Stith, President of of this College, "as heir and devisee of Mary Stith, late of the City of Williamburg," dated May 4, 1738, with a seal bearing arms, and indicating tinctures: Ar. a chevron engrailed between three fleurs-delis sa. A correspondent notes: "Arg. a chev. engr. betw. 3 fleur-de-lis sa—Stuth, Stwyth, Stwythe, Thomas Stwythe (Glover's Ordinary). Styrch (Papworth's Ordinary). Stuth, Stwyth, Stuyth, or Stwythe: Ar. a chev. engrailed betw. 3 fleurs-de-lis sa., in Burke's 'General Armory'" (Christopher Johnston MS).

HILL—Mr. R. G. H. Keane, of Lynchburg, has a seal once belonging to Col. Humphrey Hill, of Hillsborough, of King and Queen County, who died March, 1775, bearing the following arms described in Burke: Hill, of Alverton, County Gloucester; Azure on a chevron, betw. three owls, three mullets sable, a bordure ermine.

SMITH—A deed of Robert Smith and Elizabeth, his wife, both of Lancaster County, dated 20 April, 1665, has two wax seals which distinctly correspond with Smith, of Duffield, County Derby: Sa. fess dancettée betw. three lions ramp., and each supporting a garb all or. (Ludwell MSS—Virginia Historical Society.)

(1) William Aitchison's will was made Aug. 13, 1774, and proved June 12, 1777.—MS. Edward W. James.

LUDWELL--The Ludwell papers in the Virginia Historical Society show that the second Phillip Ludwell habitually used, on his seal to deeds, the arms described in the book-plate, QUARTERLY II., 79: Gu. on a bend argent between two towers or, three eagles displayed.

MENIFIE--George of Virginia, merchant, member of the Council. Deed (21st April, (1638,) to Richard Kempe, Esquire, a neck of land containing 1,200 acres on Archer's Hope Creek. A seal with a distinct shield, charged with what seems the trunk of a tree. (Ludwell MSS.)

INGLIS--Mungo, First Grammar Master of William and Mary College, and one of the feoffees of Williamsburg. His deed (1700) has a seal with arms: Gu on a bend three eagles displayed, between two charges not identified. (Ludwell MSS.)

JAQUELIN--The seal of Edward Jaquelin to a deed, of April e3, 1724, has a quartering and crest much defaced; 1st and 4th have a chevron. (Ludwell MSS.)

HARRISON--Bejamin, Jr., one of the feoffeees of Williamsburg (1700), uses a shield with a chevron and apparently no other charges. (Ludwell MSS.)

COUNCIL CHAMBER OF VA.—Mr. R. A. Brock writes; "I have a curious armorial book-plate, the arms those of the Council Chamber of Virginia, with the bust, seemingly of Queen Anne as the crest, and these arms surmounting what must be a representation of the Council sitting at a table, with presiding officer, and one standing, seemingly addressing the conclave. The perspective gives a door with a sentinel and niches on either side containing, one a male, and the other a female figure, in classic costume, the latter holding a spear on which is a liberty cap. The plate is from the collection of Mr. John Leighton, London."

THE CALTHORPES.

[Continued.]

BY THE EDITOR.

I.

On the 28th of March, 1623-4, George Sandys wrote to Samuel Wrote a long letter[1] from "James Cittie," in which, among other things, he said:

"I used Mr Calthorpe at his landing with all the curtesie I could and brought him acquainted with the Governour, I proferd him the Entertainment of my house and my own Chamber to lodge in wch he refused in that I was to bee but seldome there my selfe in regard of my almost dailie attendance at the Councel * * I have given him from time to time the best Councell I am able, at the first he kept companie too much with his Inferiours who hung upon him while his good liquor lasted. After he consorted with Captaine Whitacres (a man of no good example) with whom he is gone into Kicotan [Hampton], yet wheresoever he bee hee shall not bee without the reach of my care nor want for anie thing that I or my credit can procure him."

In 1635, Christopher Calthorpe, then called "Captain," obtained two patents, one for 500 acres at the "New Poquoson," in Elizabeth City County, and 500 acres in the same region in York County, adjoining Calthorpe's Neck.

In 1646, "Capt. Christopher Calthorpp, Richard Dudley, ffrancis Ceeley, Hugh Dowdy, James Harris, Wm. Sawyer, John Hartwell and Richard Wells" were fined 200 lbs of tobacco each for not rendering to the court their accounts as guardians. This suggests that Calthorpe may have married a widow. In 1653, Calthorpe was Justice with title of Major.

In April 1658, "Col. Xopher Calthorp, Lt Coll William Barber, Capt Daniel Parke, Lt Coll Tho: Ludlowe, Mr Edmund Peeters, and Mr William Hay" held court for York County.

In 1659, Coll. Calthorpe was a member of the House of

(1) Neill's "Virginia Vetusta" 126-27.

Burgesses from York County, and received in the county levy for "burgess charges" 3,000 pounds of tobacco and cask 240 pounds, making in all 3,240.

23 May, 1661. "Capt. Henry Gooch and Mr Robert Baldry were this day sworne comrs for the County of Yorke by order from the Right Hoble the Governr according to Act of Assembly Coll. Xopher Calthrop and Majr James Godwin being gone the first to the Southward the other for England."

24 April, 1662. "A commission of Administracon of the Estate of Coll. Christopher Calthrop deed is on ye peticon of Anne Calthorp his relict granted to ye said Anne shee giving Bond wth very good security for performance of the sald Administra: and saving the court harmless."

10 September, 1662. The Estate ordered to be appraised.

13 Oct., 1662. "The Estate before mentioned amounting to Thirty Thousand 48clb of tobacco & Caske & pticulars undr the said Appraisement mentioned being produced by Mrs Anne Calthrop Relect & Admix of Coll Xopher Calthorp deced as his Estate was made by the subscribers which they humbly pr sent to ye worpll court at Yorke & have subscribed their names this pr sent Thirteenth day of October Ao 1662 Annoq Regni Caroli Regis xiiij: Armiger Wade(1)

John Hay

John Hunt Michael Tavernr (2)

Sworne before me, William Hay,"

A reference to the inventory shows that the following property was not appraised:

"The cropp of tobaccoe & corne unfinished
The Bees we conceive not to be Appraised
The Rents of Land for the Future

(1) Perhaps a descendant of Sir Armigall Wade, of Beilsize, near Hampstead, England. Hayden, 571.

(2) Michael Tavernor left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth who married John Mathews, Esq., grandson of Gov. Samuel Mathews. York records, 1684-5.

The Tobacco due from the Tenants for Cowes cannot now be given us.

The Land here & at the Southward.

The Estate at the Southward Mrs Calthorp is to give Account of when it comes to hir hand."

In the inventory there are mentioned thirty-nine head of cattle, nine English servants, table cloth's, feather beds, napkins, &c. Only two rooms are name, "the outer room" and "the chamber," to which is added "the shed." There are no horses mentioned. The list of servants was:

	lbs. tob
Humphrey ffreeman six yeares ye vantage to serve....	1,600
Thomas Ragg the same time to serve.....	1,600
John Hansford seaven yea: & better to serve.....	1,600
William Orr six yeares and ye better to serve.....	1,400
Thomas Hazelton foure yeares to serve (A runaway)....	1,000
John Gillian six yeares and upwards to serve.....	1,200
Margaret ffisher Three yeares to serve at Xmas next....	1,000
John Vandueerin sold at.....	1,000
Walter Olive sold at.....	1,300

24 Oct. 1662. "Ann Calthorp's bond for the administration of the Estate of Coll. Xopher her deced husband (securities Henry ffreeman and William H (mark) Harman) was recorded."

1667. "December the 9th died the widow Ann Calthorp"—*New Pocoson Parish Register.*

1667. "We, the subscribers Elinor Calthorp & Barbary Calthorp aged twenty years and upwards & Ann Calthorp aged sixteen yeares & upwarde being incapable to waite [upon the court?] doe hereby authorized & impower our loueing ffriend mr Wm Harman to pr sent our humble request to the right worship: his maties Justices for Yorke Courte yt wee

may have ye Estate equally diveded amongst us by some of our neighbors. as witness o^r^ hands this 21 January, 1667.

Elinor Calthorp X [her mark]
Barbara Calthorp W [her mark]
Ann Calthorp

in the presence of Henry ffreeman"

September 11, 1671. A release to the justices of Yorke Co. of all claims from the children of Christopher and Ann Calthorpe, viz: "James Calthorp, Barbary(1) Calthorp, W [her mark]. Ann(2) Calthorp A [her mark], Thomas Ragg(3) T [his mark], who married Elinor Calthorp."

II.

James[9] Calthorpe, son of Col. Christopher[8] Calthorpe, was a justice of York County. He died Aug. 3, 1688--*Par. Reg.* His will was dated Oct. 10, 1688, and was proved in York Court May 26, 1690. He gave "200 feet of land square to the Parish of New Pocoson for the use of the church where the church now stands;" to his sister, Elinor Ragg, the plantation she now lives on, for life; to his son, James, and his heirs for 99 years the east side of Calthorpe's Neck, "but not to disturb any tenant until his sister Barbary be 21," paying yearly 500 pds. of tobacco or fifty shillings sterl. to his brother, Christopher, and at the end of the 99 years he or his heirs to have it for 99 years more, paying 50s. sterl. for the rest of the time. The west side of the neck to go to his son, Elestrange, under similar limitations; Charles, his son, to have "Chestnut Ridge" not yet patented, and should testator die before it be done, then Anthony Lamb requested to see it

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(1) Barbara Calthorpe buried July 28, 1680.

(2) Anne, buried April 7, 1685.

(3) Thomas Ragg made his mark, and was a servant of Col. Christopher Calthorpe. But it was by no means uncommon for respectable persons in England to make their mark, and servant meant *employee*, and it might mean a brother or nephew. Major Thomas Curtis, Justice of Gloucester Co., Va., in 1662, made his mark. His daughter Averilla married Major Robert Bristow, whose pedigree and arms are described in "Quarterly" II., No. 1, 28.

patented in said son Charles' name. And in case Charles dies without heirs, "and in case my sonns shall die without heire or heires Then my Land to fall to the first Calthorp that shall personally appeare here out of England with the pvisoe that hee shall make it appear that he or they shall bee of the Race of Sr Christopher Calthorp or of Edward or John Calthorp, sons of my Unkle Edward Calthorp, and in case there doth not appeare an heire of the Calthorps within five years after the Decease of ye last survivor here, and Lawful notice given att Thorpland and Bassam in Norfolke in England, then all the land that is in possession of the Calthorps to fall to the parish of the New Pocoson for the use of a schoole and the church." Daughters Elizabeth and Barbary, and to each of his children "the rents of six plantations for two years."

James[9] Calthorpe, d. Aug. 3, 1689, m. Mary ——- d. Aug. 24, 1698. Issue:

I. Ann,[10] b. Feb. 15, 1672—d. Dec. 7, 1673.

II. Christopher,[10] b. Feb. 20, 1672—d. June 27, 1694. Will pr. 24 M'ch, 1694, and mentions brothers Charles and James, sisterBarbara, father Mr James Calthorpe, and exor Mr William Wise.

III. James,[10] b. Mch 5, 1674—d. Dec. 21, 1711.

IV. Elizabeth,[10] b. Nov. 26, 1677—d. Aug. 21, 1698.

V. Elestrange,[10] b. Sept. 4, 1680—d. Oct. 4, 1726.

VI. Barbara,[10] (1) b. May 23, 1683—d. Dec. 22, 1711.

VII. Charles,[10] b. Feb. 17, 1687.

III.

A. James[10] (Christopher,[8] James[9]) m. Elizabeth——; had

(1) Barbara Calthorpe married Henry Freeman, of New Pocoson son, (will pr. May 16, 1720). He was son of Henry Freeman, Jr., who died April 5, 1676. The latter was son or nephew of Henry Freeman, Sr., who, according to Edward Hammond, minister, Robert Pryor and Christ. George, Church-Wardens, and William Porter, John Tredwell, Constable, John Palmer and James Penn—"inhabitants of the Parish of Islipp, in the County Oxon"—was originally a mercer from

twins, Elemelech[11] and Ruth. Will of James[10] pr. 21 Jan. 1711, wife, Elizabeth, sole beneficiary. Son Elimelech[11] married Mary Robinson(1) and had Frances,[12] b. Sept. 18, 1729, wife of Henry Howard, of York County; James born June 2, 1731, died Oct. 14, 1732; John, born Feb. 19, 1732; died Feb. 26, 1732, and Mary, born Feb. 8, 1733, married Robert Smith, son of Col. Lawrence Smith. Elimelech[11] died Jan. 14, 1733.

Chipping Norton, in the County of Oxon, and of late years "lived at Poquosin in the County of Yorke, in Virginia, as a planter, and there died, as we are informed." This statement is appended, as a certificate to a deed from Richard Young, of Islipp, yeoman, and Sarah, his wife, [she writes her name—Young makes his mark] daughter of said Henry Freeman, deceased, to Henry Andrews, of London, Gent, for 200 acres in the New Poquoson formerly belonging to Henry Freeman, the father (Deed dated May 24th, 1687). Dr. Henry Andrews died Nov. 10, 1705, and his widow, Jane, married John Aduston Rogers. Andrews' inventory is a very interesting one, mentioning "7 large books in folio worth 2£.; 20 physick books in lattin, 2£:45 small books in lattin, old, 2£;" medicines, scales, rings, silver watch, plate, hogs, cattle, horses, &c in all valued at 270£ 2. 9. The will of a John Andrews, of Yorktown, was proved in 1719; gives his property to his brother, William Andrews, and his sister, Elizabeth Smith, living in Cote, near the Devises, in Wiltshire. (York Co. Records and New Poquoson Parish Register.)

(1) At a court for York Co., &c., May 15, 1738, "Peter Goodwin and Mary his wife, one of the daughters, and Starkey Robinson, grandson of John Robinson, deced. by Judith Robinson widow, his next friend plts vs. Mary Robinson widow and admx. of the said John Robinson deced, and Anthony Robinson infant grandson and heir of the said John defts." Other orders define Mary, wife of Peter Goodwin, as widow of Elimelech Calthorpe, and daughter of "John Robinson, Jr." "son of Anthony Robinson." Hence, Hayden, pp. 569 and 571, errs, John[3], Robinson, Jr m. 1st, Frances Wade, d. Oct. 13, 1721: 2nd., Mary—: had I, Mary m. 1 Calthorpe, 2. Goodwin; II, Elizabeth; III, Anthony b. Sept. 9, 1711, d. April 7, 1737, and by Mary his wife left Anthony "gr. son and heir of John3 Robinson;" IV, John b. Sept. 4, 1714—d. June 5, 1736, (*not* 1738) m. Judith dau. of Col. Anthony Armistead (Her will pr. Eliz. City Co. 27 Jan. 1769). Young Starkey went to William

Elimelech Calthorpe's estate was valued at £320 17s. 7d. In 1746, Calthorpe's Neck was divided between his daughters, Frances, the wife of Henry Howard, and Mary. The widow, Mary, married 2dly Peter Goodwin, son of Peter Goodwin, who was son of Major James Goodwin (died 1687).

B. Elestrange[10] married 1st Mary Butts(1) b. Sept. 4, 1684, dau. of Anthony(1) (buried Nov. 1st, 1687,) and Mary Butts (she died October 24. 1718). They had James [11] b. March 27, 1707--d. Nov. 2, 1744; Charles,[11] b. Oct. 8, 170[9]; Anthony, b. Aug. 4, 1712—d. Oct. 2, 1612; John.[11]

He married 2dly Anne--(she died March 31, 1734), and had Elizabeth, b. Dec. 21, 1722--d. Aug. 7, 1726.

Of these children, James[11] Calthorpe died Nov. 2, 1744, "a single man," and by his will, proved Dec. 17, 1744, he left his estate to his brothers, Charles and John. His personal estate was valued at £292 19s.

Charles[11] another son, married Elinor — and had Butts, b. Dec. 1731--d. Oct. 17, 1738; Mary, born in 1733; Sarah, born in March, 1735; Frances, born Sept, 6, 1737, and James, born Jan. 23, 1740.

C. Charles[10] Calthorpe by his wife Amy -- had Elistrange, who died July 22, 1718. The father's will was proved 19 January, 1718. Leaves legacy to "Cousin Charles Calthorp, son of Elistrange Calthorp, my brother."

There are no other entries in the County or Parish records of York regarding the Calthorpes, save one.

One Edward Calthorpe, "of Southampton County," in 1768, made a deed to land in the New Pocoson, descended to him under James Calthorpe's will, dated Oct. 10, 1688.

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and Mary College, but died before his mother. (see Guardian Accounts, York Co.)

(1) The Butts family was from Rokeby or Rooksby, on the Thames. A maiden lady by the name in Mass., some years since, devised a family Bible and silver plate to the Va. family. (Hayden, 571, citing Richmond Standard).

The name is, however, a favorite, one in the Smith(1) and Howard families as a Christian name.

EXCURSUS—HEYWARD, HAYWARD, HAWARD OR HOWARD.

20 Sept., 1635., John[1] H. patented land in James City Co., "near the Rich Neck," on account of the adventure of his brother, Francis[1] H., and others into the Colony. Francis' will, proved 14 Aug. 1659, mentions widow Mary, who subsequently married Bartholomew Ennals, founder of the Maryland family of that name (QUARTERLY II., p. 98,) son Francis and "the child my wife, now goes" who was John[2] H., afterwards of Maryland. John[1] H.'s was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1654. John[1] H.'s will was proved 24 April, 1661, and mentions wife Matgaret ——(who m. 2d William Calvert. As appears from the will of Robert Calvert—pr. 12 9 ^{bris}, 1666, who leaves legacies to the children of John Heyward, the Calvert family of York Co. came from Newark, in Nottinghamshire, where his brothers George and ffulke Calvert resided). Children: Henry[2] William[2] and Elizabeth.[2] Of these Henry[2] (d. Dec. 22, 1711—will pr. March 17, 1711; appraisement, £534 18s. 2½d.) m. 1st Diana—and had 1. Elizabeth,[3] 2. Henry[3] 3. Mary[3] 4. Diana,[3] 5. William,[3] 6. Margaret,[3] 7. Ellinor,[3] 8. Francis,[3] 9. Francis,[3] married 2dly Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Moss (will pr. 1716), and had 10. Francis,[3] 11 William.[3]

Henry,[3] eldest son, md. Elizabeth Wade, but d. Nov. 18, 1720, without issue; Elizabeth, his stepmother, m. 2dly, Thomas Tabb.

Col. Francis[3] (10) Heyward, b. May 15, 1700, Justice, Burgess, &c., was the first to spell his name Howard, though that had been always the pronunciation of Heyward. He m. Martha ——, and had Mary,[4] Henry,[4] Francis,[4] Martha.[4] Col. Francis[3] died March 14, 1747. His inventory £2,693 18s. 10¾d.

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(1) The son of Robert and Mary (Calthorpe) Smith was Dr. Augustine Smith, whose daughter, Lucy Calthorpe, married in 1835, Ralph Digges, of Louisa Co.—Page Family, 79; Quarterly, Vol. II., No. I, p. 13-15.

Henry,[4] the only son living in 1748, married Frances Calthorpe and 1. Mary,[5] 2. Francis,[5] 3. John,[5] 4. Eliza,[5] 5. Henry,[5] 6. William[5] and 7. Lucy[5] (*New Pocoson Parish Register*). His will shows that, 1782, there were living in York, sons Edward[5] Calthorpe, William,[5] and four youngest children, Martha, Lucy, Francis[5] and Henry.[5] His wife, at the time, was Martha, "late wife of Richard Sclater, deced" (will pr. 21 April, 1777). Francis[5] 2, John[5] 3, and Henry[5] 5, were then dead.

William[5] (6), b. Feb. 23, 1759 (will pr. Oct., 1813), m. Anne — and had Henry,[6] Francis[6] —*Register*, Thomas Calthorpe,[6] and Calthorpe,[6] —*York Records*.

Thomas Calthorpe,[6] Clerk of the Hustings Court of Richmond, died Aug 29, 1834, aged 49 ("Enquirer"), m. Catharine, dau. of Nathaniel Pope, of Chilton, Hanover, and had 1. Nathaniel Pope,[7] 2. William Henry,[7] 3. Charles,[7] 4. John[7] 5. Thomas,[7] 6. Edward Calthorpe,[7] 7. Philip Francis,[7] 8. Marion[7] (M. D.), 9. Robert,[7] 10. Ellen,[7] 11. Conway Robinson.[7] (MS. of Thomas Howard, late dece'd, of Richmond.).

Edward Calthorpe[5] (Howard died about 1812), m. Sarah —. He heired Calthorpe's Neck, then containing 405 acres, and had among other children, Edward Calthorp,[6] who had Mary, who married George W. Smith, late of York Co.

"Thorpland," where the Sinclair family of York Co., at present resides, and formerly the residence of Calthorpe[6] Howard, hands down the name of the ancient habitation place of the Calthorpes in England.

"Howard, Hayward, &c., John. There were evidently three members of this name in the Virginia company, namely: 1. John Hayward, or Master John Haward, 2. Rev. John, or John clerk, or John minister. and 3. Sir John Howard Knight. They paid in all £112 10s. In Stith's list of members, in the second charter, Rev. John is called 'John *Howard*, clerk;' in the list of subscribers, 'John Heyward, mynister;' in the Somer Islands charter, 'John Hayward, Clerk;' author of 'The Strong Helper.'"—*Brown's Genesis*.

LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

The careful examination of thousands of wills and inventories enables the Editor to say that books were not rare in Virginia during the Colony. Very few of the inventories of personal estates are without mention of them, though a failure to mention is not always conclusive of their absence.

As we go back in the records and approach the primitive times of the Colony, the evidence becomes fainter. Still, the backwoodsmen of Virginia, in the times of the first Charles, presented no worse picture than the English gentry as represented by Macaulay.(1)

Some of the Libraries of the Virginia gentry, notably those of William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, Richard Lee, &c., were astonishingly rich—many of their books being great folios expensively illustrated.

I propose to publish a series of these Libraries, giving the exact language of the appraisers, who were not always scholars themselves.

I. LIBRARY of Col. Ralph Wormely, Esq., of "Rose-

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(1) The New England inventories cannot claim superiority. It would seem, from his inventory, that Ozias Goodwin had no books (1683), and "a Bible and two other books" made up the library of his son, William Goodwin, (1689) The "Goodwins of Connecticut" pp. 100, 113. In the "Wentsworth Genealogy" fourteen out of thirty-five Massachusetts settlers made their marks in 1639--p. 73. "In his 'Colonial Times on Buzzard's Bay,' Mr. William Root Bliss shows us how illiterate the first immigrants to Plymouth were, and how much rubbish is collected in the museum of Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth. He shows that, of the first company of settlers whose feet are supposed to have assisted in polishing the old rock, eleven are favorably known The rest are known unfavorably or else only by name"--New York *Critic* for Nov. 25, 1893. Weeden shows that the wretched education obtained by the masses in New England, till a very late day was a doubtful competency, to read, write and cipher. The free schools taught two months in winter and two months in summer. See Weeden's "Economic and Social History of New England."

gill," Middlesex Co., b. 1650—d. 1701[1]; matric. Oriell Coll., Oxford, July 14, 1665, member Virginia Council and Secretary of the Colony, trustees of William and Mary College, &c.

Total inventory of Ralph Wormeley, of Middlesex County, as appraised by virtue of an order of Middlx County Court 3 Novr 1701, "excepting the horses and mares and the in Pamunkey Neck and freshes of Rappa" is £2,861 6 0.

Places mentioned: "Parlor chamber, chamber over sd. chamber, chamber over the parlor, nursery, old nursery, room over the Ladyes chamber, Ladies chamber, entry, store, home house quarter, home house, quarter over the creek, Smiths shopp, Barne, kitchen, Dary, chamber over the old Dary, flemings quarter, Robinsons quarter, Whitakers quarter, Black Wallnut Quarter."

At the home house: "8 English servants, among them a shoemaker, a Tayler & Miller."

BOOKS.

"In Madam Wormeleys closet Books Inventory not valued:

Oglebees America in folio, Daltons Country Justices, Doctr Willis practice of Physick, Doctr Andros sermons folio, the history of Great Britain, the Book of homileys, Burnets first part of Refermacon, the History of ye world in folio, Doctr Burnet's theor. of ye earth, the reports of Sr Edwd Cook, Dr ffeetley's Book, the Genll History of Spaine folio, Hylings [Heylin's] Cosmography, the ffamous Doctr Usher Body of Divinity, Doctr Halls treaties in folio, fifty Comodys & tragedies in folio, a Dixionary, Doctr Andros 96 Sermons in folio, 1 Latin book for the sacremt in fol., Hooker's Eclasaastis [Ecclesiastical] polity, the second part of Pools annotacons on ye Bible,[2] Phillips world of words in Latin, the 8th book of the Peloponesian warr, Naman the asserian, the History

(1) Will proyed April 7, 1701, hence Hayden 230, errs in stating death, Dec. 5, 1703.

(2) According to Allibone this consisted of 2 vols. fol., costing, in 1583, 1£ 5s.

of Phillip Decoming, a reply to the Jesuits, St. Thoma the History of ye world or an acco^t^ of time, the holy State, enquiry into Humane nature, the princis Cloria, the new world of words a Latin Dixionary, the history of Geoge Castriat, the history of Scotland, Sr Francis Bancon's naturall history, the Spanish and English Dixionary, Rusha (Rushworth's) collection ye 2d vollem & second part, Aphorisms Civil and Military, the patterne of Catechistical Doctrine, two Books of Shephard's abridgment, Key of the Bible, the life and Reigne of King Charles, Rusha Collections, ye 2d part of the Laws of Eclasastical policy, the merchants mapp of comerce, Burton mellancholly, the History of the Island of Barbados, the Displaying of Supposed witchcraft, the reports of Sr Edwd Cook, Experimental natural philosophy, the state of the Ottamy Expire, Doct^r^ Browns book of Physick, Doct. ffuller's holy state, the life of Gusmon, the Gen^ll^ History of ffrance, naturall magick, ffuller's wortheys, works of John Boyse, a treaties of Justification, Josephus a geographicall Dixionary, a Geographical Description of the four parts of ye world, the works of Sr Wm Davenant, Doctr^r^ taylor's course of sermons, the works of John Boyse, Lex. murketoria, a Collection of Travells, ye history of ye Low Countries, Ambros Perry (Paré? a celebrated French surgeon), Camdan's Brittania, Bishop Babington's works, the History of the civil warrs of ffrance, the Common prayer book, the practice of ye Law, the third part of the Institutes of ye Lawe of England, a prospect of ye most famous parts of the world, an old Latin Book, thorowgood's travells, a chirurgicall old Book, an Embersee from ye East India Comp^a^ to ye Grand Tartar, the Dutch annotacons on ye holy Bible, the Second part of Burnets Reformacon, the Civil warrs of Cæsar and Pompey, the Sea Bacon, a new survey of the West Indies, a Description of the Body of man, the first part of Cook's Institutes, a Collection of the Laws of Virginia, Contemplacons upon the New Testament, a Concordance to ye Bible, Resolves, a ffrench & English Dixionary, the office & authority of sheriffs, the Chyrurgans mate, the morning Exercises, an old Law book, an apology of Christian Divinity, a book of homileys, jurisdiction of Lawfull authority, the impartiall history of Ireland, the office of justice of the peace, Experiments in Consort (?), Culpeper Dispensatory, an Abridgm^t^ of the Eclesastical Laws, Pancreatick Juice, the Earle of Staffords tryall, a treasis of the gout, the mistery of the Jesuitts, a Dixionary,

the His'ory of the church, the citys and towns of England the Body of Cookery, Doctr Taylor's holy living and Dying, Divine knowledge, the new naturall Breviam, the value of money, the naturall faculties of man, the way to health long life and happiness, the mirror of justice, the compleat Gentleman, the Rudiments of Latin and Greeke, two treaties of Governmt, sermons of Divinity, an English Dixionary, Clerks guide, Orations, the foundacons of monarchy, Gramer the theaters of Gods judgmts, the English Dixionary, an other Dixionary, the whole Duty of man, the English primrose, Wallers Poems, Howell's Letters, Historians guide, Sober Inspections, choice peices of Antiquity, Byfield upon Physick Herberts Divine Poems, the reasonableness of Christianity, Davids Repentance, Reverions by Culpeper, Gallons (Galen's) art of Physick, Ovid's Tragedy, a small Latin Book, the unlearned Keymiss (Chemist), Culpepers Last Legacy.

In Esqr Wormeleys closet Books Inventoried not valued: Glabers (Glauber's) Kimistry, the State of United Provinces, the Colledges of Oxford, Kings of England, Every man [in] his humor, Ecclesastical History in Latin, a view of all Religions in the world, the Articles of Visitacon Enquiery, the Laws of Virginia, the present State of England, an old Latin Physick Book, the wife of Donalimpa, an Introduction to Geography, the Laws of Virginia, a Lattin Bible, an old Law Book, statutes at Large, Church Bible, a Latin Book, the Royall Gravier, Sr Walter Raleigh, the History of the West Indies, Skill of Music, the Genll History of ffrance, Winchestr Schoole, the Laws of Virga, Swinborns wills and testaments, Sands travells, a Description of the Persian monarchy, a conspiracy against Charles the Second, Plutochs Lives in foure parts, the remains of a greater work, the faith and Doctrine of England, Christian Directory, the Rustick Sallarom, two books called Doctrinne of Tryangles, ffrench Gramer, the Essays of Council civil and morall, the poems of Wm Cartwright, the rule for granting passes, Ovids Destristamas (Des Tristiens), Interest mistaken, A Sacred Dialogue in Lattin, Remains of Sr Walter Rawleigh, the Book of Lamentacons, mariners compass, the present state of England, the English Secretary, the marriners news callender, Englands Beauty, an easy Compendium ffrench, gramer, Christian Policy, Meneimistica, a small French book, a treaties of English particles, Hudybras the third and last part, no cross no crowne, a Dialogue of ffrench English & Latin, a treatis of

afflictions, a Phililogicall comentory, Ovids metamorphosis in Latin, a mathematicall book, the Empiror & Empior by trade, the office of the blessed Virgin Mary, the younge clerks guide an easy entrance to ye Latin tongue, Poems & Eilogies. a Gramerr, the old world of words, of Athisem (Atheism) a cronichel of the Intestin warr, A Pathway to knowledge, The negros and Indians Advocate, Christ and ye Church, English horseman, a book of Rates, Reflections upon the maxims of Solomon, Genteel Siner, Virginia Law Book, the English Secretary, the Universall Body of Physick, the Laws of New England, the Defence of Constantine, totall Discourse, the works of John Vigoe, Dr. Haymans practical Catechism, Quarles Divine Poems, Doct^r^ of tryangles, London Dispensitory, six new plays, the history of St. George, Norwoods Epitomy, Cabinet of Council, State of ffrance, the unjust mans doom, a small Latin Book, the art of making wine & Brandy, magna Britania, the English Physitian, the Elements of the Comon Law, a manuell of millions, the History of tithes, the country ffarme, a Looking Glass for the times, an Abridgm^t^ for the Christian Doctrine, an old book of frates, Garden of Parradise, Latin Bible, a Catacasticall Discourse, country ffarme, a manuell of millions, an Entertainm^t^ for Lent, Remarks of the Gallants, Geographicall parts of the world in Latin, help to ye Englisb history, Pethagallas (Pythagoras?) Philosophy, a Dixionary, a Lattin book, the life of St. Augustin, Comentarii, the office of Justice of the peace, Scorbuto Morbo Libo, Euchiridion Practicum, Religione disce, mischeife of self-Ignorance Restitution, of Decayed Intelligence, Novo trigidia (?), Resolves, Jure mauritamo, Virgills Eloges, the ffrench Gardiner, Rome Exactly Described, a Latin Book, Rome Described, Hieronimy Ovids Invictalls (Festivals?), Essays and Parradoxes, Cordelious, Restitution of the Greek Gramer, Senacas morralls,. a practical catechisme, Horace. collection of Statues, choice presidents, a Dixionary of Latin & Greek, Cesiros prince, Johannes Amos Camen, consideracons of natural philosophy, Doct^r^ Burnetts letters, a present for papists, tryumph of Rome, Doct^r^ Colebath, England tryumphs, Aditus, the art of Brewing, Virgell, Ostend to be taken by treachery, Gulieni Amesii, the Learned Mad, Q. Curtij Rufi Historiae, Seneca moralls, the Genuien use & effects of a Gun, treatis of ye Interests of ye prince & ye st^a^te of Christendom, Historicall Collections, familiara coloquia, Emanuell of millions, the life & Reigne of King Richard, the works of

the great monarch, Honorastisimo, Terentius, Englands Treasure in trade, Manaductia, some letters containing what is remarkable in Italy, first book of the Discovery of a new world, a french book.

The third and last part of Hudibras. A Book of benefitting, courtior of coubaldy (?), Godly and fruitfull sermons, sure guide to the french tongue, a Physick book, third book of Cicero, new Dixionary, Moses and Aaron, Principals of the Gramar, Vindication, new Covenant, Laws of Virg[a], Lutrox (Plutarch's) Lives, the new art of Dying, History of Don Quixote, Church Bible: Jn° Donne, Esops ffables, Questions concerning the Soule, Golon, Remaines of y[e] Reverend Jno. Hailes, the coming man's incaranation, Riders Dixionary concerning princes, an old Book of Geography, Michael Lord Mountague in french, an old Book of Latin and English sermons, Rich. Baxter's confession of his faith, pious annotacons upon y[e] holy Bible, a Book dedicated to y[e] nobilily of ffrance, Danilis Chaemiri, Satirs upon the Jesuitts, treatis of the two Sacrements, Magisticall estutogicall deviner, History of y[e] Reigne of Henry 7th, Geographicall history of Africa, Historia Mundi, a designe of Christianity, an English Exposition, a Discourse touching the Spanish monarch, Le flores, Copias Dixonary in three parts, God's plea for Nineveth, Gen[ll] History af Verg[a] new England & y[e] Sumer Islands, Gower de, the books of televious, Matalisco mitis mytholo, want of Charity justly charged, Lectures on the 15th Psalme, ffriendly Conference between between minister and parishioner, privilledges of the Barronage of England, weekes preparacon towards receiving the Lords supper, eighteen ffrench bocks.

II. LIBRARY of M[r] Mathew Hubard as appears in "an Inventory Made by M[rs] Sibella Huberd his Relict and administratrix & being apprized according to order of York County Court by m[r] Robert Harrison m[r] James Besouth, m[r] George Gill and m[r] Daniel Dunbar being sworne by m[r] Daniel Wyld one of his ma[ties] Justices of the said county of York the xxii[th] day of August 1667." [Matthew Huberd was a merchant and an early justice of York county, and married Sibella Ham, widow of Jerome Ham, justice and burgess. From him many of the name of Huberd, Hubbard, Hubberd, in Virginia, are descended. The property of Mathew Huberd represents very fairly the estate of the respectable immigrant, who had lived long enough to see the possibility of wealth in something else

than cattle and swine. There were four rooms besides the kitchen, buttery and outhouses, 7 English servants, 7 horses, 41 cattle, £5 13. worth of plate, in all an estate of 5 or 600 pounds in money, much of it in debts due.

"BOOKS.

Riverius body of Physic fol, Physitians Library fo, Riders dictionary q^to, Capt Smith of Virginia fol, Benj Johnsons Remaines fol, Purchas pilgrimage fol, A Latine Bible q^to, Tutor to Astronomy q^to, Culpepers dispensatory 8°, Prynne against the Prelacy q^to, Exposition of comandm^ts q^to, Astrea a french Romance q^to, Donnes Poems q^to, french Accident q^to, Youngs Antidote ag^t griefe 8to, A Reply to a Relacon of Land for ffishers conference q^to, A bible 8to, Legende Lignea 8to, God a good Master 8to, Esops ffables 8to, practice of piety 8to, Swedish intelligencer 4to, Boarnerges & Barnabas 8to, Christ sett forth 8to, A latine comon prayer booke 8to, Miscellany of prayers, Seldens titles of honor 8to, Culpeppers Anatomy fol, and other old books." [Valued at £2 10s.] In addition to these there were "several bundles of writings and old bookes of little concernment." "Mr. Huberd's bookes of Accompts wherein nothing or very little of credite to the Estate can be found."

III. LIBRARY of Peyton Randolph, Esq., President of the Continental Congress, as appears from an appraisement taken Jan. 5, 1776.

"A Library of Books as p. Catalogue, £250." [Among other items in the appraisemennt are 6 mahogany book presses at 30s. a piece, 1 do. writing table £3, 1 large mahogany table £5, 1 round table 15s., 1 paper press 10s., 1 clock £5, 1 pair backgammon tables 10s., 30 gallons of rum £7 10, a parcell of wine in bottles, containing almost a pipe £60, 5 chariot horses £230, 1 phæton £15, 1 chariot and 8 harness, 173 head of cattle, 104 hogs, 105 negroes, &c.]

NEW ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

BY R. A. BROCK, SECRETARY OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The active agency of New England in supplying Virginia with slaves and in riveting the deplorable and troublesome negro population on the South, has been, it may be admitted, abundantly established.(1)

The following letter is, however, of interest in additional circumstantial illustration.

It is from the Letter Book of William Fitzhugh, of "Bedford" (in King George County, Virginia), an influential lawyer and planter. The original of these letters, covering the period 1679–1698, is in the library of Harvard University. I possess a copy made in 1873 from a copy then owned by the late John M. Gordon, of Norfolk, Virginia, which, at my request, he deposited with the Virginia Historical Society, a few years later:

Mr. Fitzhugh to Mr. Jackson, of Piscataway, in New England:

"February 11th, 1682-3.

"Mr. Jackson:

As to your proposal about the bringing in Negroes next fall, I have this to offer & you may communicate the same to your owners & employers that I will deal with them for so many as shall amount to 50,000 lbs. Tob° & Cask, which will be about 20 hhds., under the condition & at these ages & prices following, to say—to give 3,000 lbs. Tob° for every Negro boy or girl that shall be between the ages of Seven & Eleven years old; to give 4,000 lbs. Tob° for every youth or

(1) See Moore's "History of Slavery in Masschusetts." "Past Relation of Virginia to African Slavery," R. A. Brock, Virginia Historical Collection, Vol. VI., and numerous other works.

girl that shall be between the age of 11 & 15, & to give 5,000 bs. of Tob° for every young man or woman that shall be above 15 years of age & not exceed 24, the said negroes to be delivered at my landing some time in September next & I to have notice whether they will so agree some time in August next. And I do assure you and so you may acquaint them that upon delivery & my receipt of the Negroes, according to the ages above mentioned and that they be sound & healthful at their Delivery, I will give you such sufficient caution for the payment of the Tob° accordingly the 20th Decr the next following as shall be approved of. The ages of the Negroes to be judg'd and determin'd by two or three such honest & reasonable men here as your self shall nominate & appoint. The whole of sum of the Tob° to be paid in the compass of twenty miles, perhaps not so remote.(1)

Your wff."

Tobacco, an important factor in the political economy of Colonial Virginia, had a vital connection with the founding of William and Mary College.

In 1692, a revenue was provided for its support by the imposition of one penny per pound on all tobacco imported from Virginia and Maryland to other Colonies.

It may be desirable that the pecuniary value of negro slaves at the period of the letter be fixed. Tobacco was then worth about two pence per pound,(2) the value of the slaves of the ages stated would be respectively £12 10s., £16 13s. 4d. and £20 16s. 8d. These prices had nearly doubled at the period immediately preceding the American Revolution, when boys and girls commanded from £20 to £30, and adults from £40 to £60.

At the latter period the value of the pound, Virginia currency, compared with the pound sterling, was as two to three;

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(1) Points of delivery along the Rappahannock River.

(2) Consult—"A Succinct Account of Tobacco in Virginia, 1607-179c," by R. A. Brock. Tenth Census of the United States Statistics on Agriculture, pp. 212, 225.

thus the values decimally, then were, say, about from $67.00 to $100.00, and 133.00 to $200.00. At the close of the eighteenth century these last values had again about doubled.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

BERKELEY AND THE QUAKERS.

Lower Norfl At a Court held the 15th August A° 1660
psent Coll John Sidney mr John Martin
Major Lem Mason mr William Robinson, Comrs

"mr Conquest August: 8th 1660.

I hearr wth Sorrow yt you are very remise in yor office, in not stopping yee frequent meetings of this most pestilent Sect of ye quakers, whether this bee so or not, I doe charge you (by vertue of yr power y egrand assembly has entrusted mee wth) not to suffer any more of theire meeting or Conventicles & if any such shal bee refractory yt you send them up prisoners to James Citty. I expect your obedience to this wch I send you wth out enclosing yt all may take notice of it

yor Loving ffrend
William Berkeley

ffor mr Richard Conquest: sherr of Lower Norfl"

THOMAS NEWHOUSE.

Lower Norfolk Att a Court held 15th Augt 1683
Present Coll Lemuel mason
mr Wm daines mr Geo. Newton
mr Henry Spratt mr Tho Hodgis. Justices.

"Whereas Wm porten hath Represented to this Court that hee hath been Informed that One Thomas newhouse (beefore a Certaine number of people that mett upon fryday last att the house of Gilbert Lewis to heere him Speake) did declare Severall words In derogation of the bible amounting to blasphemy. It is therefore ordered that the Shrff take the

sd newhouse Into Custody and in Safety deteyne till hee Enter Into bond wth good Security to ansr what shall bee objected agt him in that behalf att the next Court"

"Lower Norfolk Att a Court held the 15th Octob 1683
Capt Wm Robinson
mr mal thruston mr Geo Newton Justices
mr Henry Spratt

Whereas att the last Court Wm porten made an Informacon agt Tho newhouse how yt upon the 10th day of Augt last the sd newhouse did before divers people assembled att the house of Gilbert Lewes to heare him Speake Say that a great part of the bible was falce wch Information being now sufitiently prouved It is ord that the Shrff take the sd newhouse Into his Custody and him Safely deteyne till he Enter Into bond wth good security to ansr the same before the Right Honrob the prSident and Councell the 4th day of the next Genl Court and that the Clerk transmitt Copies of all papers Concerng yt to the Kings Attorny togeather wh this ord."

CHURCHES IN PRINCESS ANNE CO., IN 1699.

"Att a meeting of the Justices 4th of Octobr 1699
Present Coll Anthony Lawson
mr William Cornick Capt Edwd Moseley
mr Beno Burrough mr Henry Woodhouse,
mr Solomon Justices

In Obedience to an Order of Councill dated June the 21th 1699 Wee being this day mett doe make answer and Returne unto the Severall particulars in the sd Order required as followeth (vizt)

1st There are in this County only two meetings for Religious Worship besides the Church of England as by Law Established One of which is kept at a house in the eastern branch of Elizabeth River on the land belongs to mr Thomas Ivy Certified for a place of Religious worship to his magties justices for Norfolk County (which at that time before the last Division of the Counties was in Norfolk at a Court held the 15 Augst 1692 and Recorded as appears from the Records

of the sd County) the other att a meeting house upon the Eastern Shoar of Lyndhaven River, on the land belonging to Edward Cooper being certified to his majtis Justices for this country as a place of Religious worship at a court held the 6th of Septemb 1693 and Recorded in the Records of the said county.

2dly As to the Hecrees(1) restoring thereto We cannot give an Exact Just and true account otherwise than that there are sometimes a greater number sometimes a Lesse some persons there present some dayes appeares not again for many dayes.

3d The preacher at the said places is mr Josias Mackie a presbyterian minister non conforming in part (vizt) as to Rites and Ceremonies, who Since his comeing into these parts hath formerley with the allowance of his Lordship ffrancis of Effingham his majties and Lt Governr of Virginia been Entertained and officiated as minister of the Gospell in Elizabeth River parish until such time as his present Excellency ffrancis Nicholson Esqr &c then L Governr was pleased to Discharge him by Order, who since as appears from the Records of Norfolke County bearing date 1692 under the hand of mr Will Porten Cl Cur hath fulfilled the Law of Indulgence Exempting his majesties protestant Subjects from penalties of certaine Lawes.

4thly As to Wandring Strangers as preachers, or upon any other pretence of Religion there is not any in this County"

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(1) Heretics?

JUDGE ST. GEORGE TUCKER'S PAMPHLET IN RELATION TO WILLIAMSBURG.

There was recently discovered, among the papers of the learned St. George Tucker, a pamphlet (published in 1795) in the nature of a reply to the Rev. Jedediah Morse, father of the celebrated S.F. B. Morse, who had passed certain strictures on the character of the inhabitants of Williamsburg. Among the villages of America, Williamsburg has easily stood pre-eminent for learning and the arts, and the mistake of its critics has consisted in treating it as if it were a city of metropolitan population. The editor reprints Judge Tucker's pamphlet, with some explanatory remarks by himself at the conclusion, and follows it with a letter of Judge John Tyler, then a fellow member of the General Court of Virginia, to whom Judge Tucker sent a copy of his pamphlet. Jedediah's uncalled for attack on Williamsburg—near which Judge Tyler was born—added to the unjust discrimination against the South contained in Jay's commercial treaty with Great Britain, negotiated a short time before, excited an ire which finds vigorous expression in the words of the letter written to Tucker:

A

LETTER,

To the Rev. Jedediah Morse, A. M.

AUTHOR OF THE

'American Universal Geography.'

By a citizen of Williamsburg.

'*Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;*
'*Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;*
'*But he that filches from me my* good name,
'*Robs me of that which not enriches him,*
'*And makes me poor indeed.*'

SHAKESPEARE.

RICHMOND.

Printed by THOMAS NICOLSON, 1795.

A

LETTER,

To the Rev. Jedediah Morse, A. M.

A FEW days past I saw, for the first time, that compilation, which has been offered to the public under the splendid title of the 'American Universal Geography:' a title, which however luminous it may have appeared to its author, I had some difficulty in understanding; not being sufficiently versed in Philology to comprehend that *American* Geography could be *universal*, or *Universal* Geography confined to *one* of the four quarters of the globe. Observing, however that the copy right was secured according to act of Congress, and recollecting, that by that act every book claiming its protection must have a title to distinguish it from all others, I was no longer at a loss to conjecture the reasons, which might have operated with the author, in selecting one, which was not likely to be appropriated by any other person. In conformity to his example, and with nearly the same propriety, I have bestowed the title of A LETTER, upon the following lines, although I have very little intention of adopting the epistolary stile in the remarks which I am about to make upon his work.

From the title page I turned to the preface, finding there that one of the reasons which [4] had stimulated

the author to undertake his work, was the *deficiency* and *falsity* in *Guthrie's Geographical Grammar*, in describing the United States, I felt uncommon pleasure in the hope of seeing those parts of the 'American Universal Geography,' which were neither *copied* nor *abridged* from the Geographical *Grammar*,† and more especially such as relate to the United States, appear in their full proportions, divested of the false colouring of prejudice, and exhibiting truth in all its genuine simplicity and lustre. I feared, indeed, that like the famous Voyager to Brobdignag, the author might sometimes have suffered the love of his country 'to give to some points a more favourable turn than the strictness of truth would allow;' and with a view of judging, as well as the few moments allowed me to look into his book would permit, I turned over the leaves to a part, where I could best judge of the accuracy of his information, as well as of his candour and impartiality: namely to the article VIRGINIA; where I was apprised by a note, that the author had made free use of Jeffeson's notes on Virginia; and this a single glance of the eye assured me was very literally true. Indeed, the author's veneration for Mr. Jefferson's taste, appears, in one instance, to have made him forego the use of his own optics, since in describing certain edifices he pronounces them (upon Mr. J——'s authority no doubt), to be 'rude, mishapen piles, [5] which, but that they

† If I well recollect, Mr. Morse acknowledges his second volume to have been chiefly compiled in that manner, from Guthrie's Grammar.

have roofs, would be taken for common 'brick-kilns.' It is confessed that neither of them appears to have been designed by Palladio, or Inigo Jones;† it is however not impossible that a less refined architect might discover some other characteristic distinction from ordinary brick-kilns; such as doors, windows, a pediment and a cupola, surmounted with a spire and weathercock, to each. These circumstances, even in the absence of lofty columns, noble porticos, superb capitals, and rich cornices, might in general serve to discriminate a modern edifice, from a common brick-kiln—But the reverend Geographer having caught the infection of taste, was determined to see nothing, but with the eyes of a Virtuoso.

Had the author of the 'American Universal Geography,' confined his representations of Virginia to extracts from Mr. Jefferson's notes, I should by no means have been offended with him, even if he had selected such passages only as Mr. Jefferson may be supposed to have inserted, in order to avoid the imputation of that weakness, which Mr. Lemuel Gulliver confesses had some influence over him during his interview with the monarch of Brobdignag—but the author of the American Universal Geography having interspersed his extracts from Mr. Jefferson's notes, with some observations of his own, it is but justice to that gentleman, that the tares

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† The plan of the College was drawn by Sir Christopher Wren

should be separated [6] from the wheat.†—The following passage is *not* copied from the notes on Virginia; it appears to have been the genuine production of the author of the American Universal Geography; to be the result of his own observation, or the illusion of his own fancy: not to bestow upon it a harsher epithet.

'Everything in Williamsburge appears dull, forsaken and 'melancholy—no trade, no amusements, *but the infamous one* '*of gaming*, no industry, and *very little appearance of religion.* 'The unprosperous state of the College, but principally the 'removal of the seat of government, have contributed much to 'the decline of this city'—‖

Had the reverend author of the American Universal Geography attended to this precept,

——————· only add

'Deeds to thy knowledge answerable,' when he was about to pen this paragraph, it would probably have appeared in a very different dress.—Or had he ever read the 'deserted Village' by Doctor Goldsmith;—or had his heart ever vibrated with corresponding emotions of philanthropy, he might in viewing the tottering ruins of a beautiful Village, have lamented its fall. Rome, the mighty mistress of the world, fell as soon as as her metropolitan honors were snatched from her, and transferred to Constantinople: and could Williamsburg ex-

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† And behold an enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat.—St. Mathew.

‖ Morse's Geography, vol. I. p. 551.

pect a better[7] fate when the feeble prop of her existence was removed to Richmond? But surely the remnant of her inhabitants, whose property had been depreciated by that event, even before it crumbled into dust, must have expected compassion in the breast of a stranger, who saw

'That desolation sadden'd all the green,'

instead of being represented by him as the *outcast* and *pests* of society, as they are described in the passage above quoted. That their once delightful residence had suffered, not only from the cause before mentioned, but from the ravages of war,* the devastation of fire, the lapse of time, the decrease of population, and the increase of poverty, was a melancholy truth ever present before the eyes, and such an one, as might have induced the amiable Goldsmith to feel again all the woes of his favorite *Auburn*—.But the reverend author of the American Universal Geography felt none of these emotions; like *Smellfungus* and *Mundungus* he seems to have 'set out with the spleen; and, traveling straight on ‡ without one generous sentiment, was never seduced from his road by *love* or *pity;*' and sorry I am to add, that even the allurements of *truth* appear to have been equally ineffectual.

'No trade,' says the reverend Geographer, 'no *amusements but the infamous one of gaming*, no [8] industry, and

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* The governor's house was burnt to the ground, and the house of the president of the college shared the same fate, while occupied as barracks.

‡ Mr. Morse's progress through Virginia was extremely rapid.

but very little appearance of religion.'— Heavens what a picture! A few more touches of the reverend Geographer's pen would have exhibited to us Sodom, or Gomorrah, on the eve of eternal wrath—But had this teacher of the gospel of Christ participated of that *charity* which his divine master taught was the first of virtues; or had he inherited any portion of the benevolence of that amiable Patriarch, whose intercessions in behalf of those devoted cities is recorded by the inspired author of the Pentateuch, he could have found *ten* righteous persons, whose virtues might have averted the thunders of his indignation from the place. Would the reader suppose that Williamsburg, at the moment when the author drew this horrid picture, was the residence of three † ministers of the gospel, a ‡ judge who now graces the bench of the supreme court of the United States, and of the chancellor ‡ of the state of Virginia, to whose *conscience* that of his country is confided without a partner! Figure to yourself, gentle reader, this groupe employed at the *infamous amusement* of *gaming!* Imagine them, if you can, occupied in cheating, sharping, palming, swearing, and doing every other opprobrious act, which the *infa*[9]*mous* vice of *gambling* is generally supposed to give birth to: contrast with this, that piety, morali-

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† The present bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, and two other clergymen, who have more than once been deputies to the Episcopal conventions of the United States.(1)

‡ These gentlemen are not less distinguished by their private virtues than by the importance of their public functions.(2)

ty, inflexible integrity, and purity of conscience, which ought to shine through the life and conversation of a christian bishop or minister, a judge of the supreme court of the United States; and a chancellor whose jurisdiction extends over more than half million of people;—And if thou hast not less charity than *Smelifungus* and *Mundungus*, thou wilt not believe that any thing *infamous* ought to be ascribed to them, unless thou hast the evidence of a credible witness sanctioned by an oath—And if such men be comprehended among those to whom *infamy* is ascribed, wonder not that *less distinguished* characters, though *not less innocent of infamy*, have been involved in the same general obloquy, by the author of the American Universal Geography.§

Had the reverend author of the American Universal Geography proposed to write a treatise of Gymnastics, and visited the different parts of the United States in order to collect materials for such a work, one might not have been surprised to find him so much out of humour with a poor ruined village, for not exhibiting any uncommon amusements for his observation. Whether the reverend Geographer expected to have been entertained with an exhibition similar to those of the ancient *Arena*, [10] or with the more modern refinements of bear-beating, cudgel-playing, or boxing, I am

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§ The writer of this letter hath spent more than ten years of his life in Williamsburg—Four of them between the age of nineteen and twenty-five, a period of life when prudence rarely guides our footsteps—His acquaintance at that time (from 1771 to 1775,) was pretty general among the inhabitants; yet he cannot recollect that he was ever present where the company amused themselves with gaming, un-

equally happy at his disappointment, and can assure him that had he resided twenty years in Williamburg in expectation of such a *gala* fight, he would probably never have been gratified. There is however one amusement to which the inhabitants of Williamsburg are not a little addicted, and as it is not very common elsewhere, I shall take the liberty to mention it—Among the Edifices which have hitherto withstood the shock of desolation, there is one, which the reader who relies upon the justice and candour of the author of the American Universal Geography, would probably not expect to hear of, namely, a church dedicated to the service of Almighty God: in this church there is a well toned Organ; and among the ancient inhabitants of the place, who neither migrated to more prosperous places in the union, nor yet set out for 'that undiscovered country from whose [11] bourne no traveller re-

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less playing for a few pence, or at most, shillings, deserve that epithet, nor does he suppose that in all that period he ever saw a pack of cards, or any other implement of gaming introduced a dozen times.—He removed to Williamsburg in 1789, and has resided there ever since; and during that period he is well persuaded that he has not seen a pack of cards three times in any company: nor does he believe that any civilized part of the globe is more perfectly exempt from the vice of gaming. That transient persons may sometimes game at taverns is very possible, though he has rarely heard of any instance of it. But to draw the character of a people from such instances, would be almost as illiberal, as to suppose that all clergymen were uncharitable and censorious, because Mr. Morse has in the present instance so far deviated from the injunctions of candour and benevolence.—Mr. Morse visited Williamsburg about the year 1787, and spent one, or at most two days, there, as I am informed. It seems wonderful that the manners of a people should have totally changed in less than two years.

turns,' is the organist;[3] whose skill in his profession still secures him a small subscription from his fellow villagers, as well as a competent number of pupils for his support. A week rarely passes in which a number of the inhabitants do not assemble for the purpose of passing an hour or two at church, while the ancient organist, or some of his pupils perform upon this instrument; and often is the passenger invited into the place, in a fine evening, by hearing

'The pealing anthem swell the note of praise.'

about the time when our first parents

'Under open sky ador'd
'The God that made the sky, air, earth and Heaven
'Which they beheld.'

This naturally leads me to notice the reverend Geographer's observation that there is *very little appearance of religion* in *Wiliamsburg*. Did he expect to see a procession like the triumphal entry of St. Rosolia at Palermo; or the elevation of the host at Rome, or the celebration of an Auto de Fè at Madrid! Or did he expect to hear the ministers of Christ 'calling out aloud, like the prophets of Baal, cutting themselves with knives and lancets, till the blood gushed out, and leaping upon the Altars!' If any of the followers of Christ have proposed to themselves such examples for imitation, I pity them: and rejoice that the congregation which I frequent can listen with respectful silence to the admonitions of their teacher, or join him in prayer with inward fervor, instead of such extravagant minfestations of zeal.‖ [12]

‖ The inhabitants of Williamsburg are, generally, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church: the minister of their church is a very respectable clergyman of that denomination, who hath been

What apology the author of the American Universal Geography can make to his subscribers, to whom he held out the promise of correcting *falsities*, for thus grossly and inhumanly encreasing their number; or what atonement for thus wantonly aspersing the moral character of a set of people. few of whom recollect to have seen him, and none, to have given him cause of offence, I can not conjecture.—A more unprovoked attack, I believe, has rarely been made. One more groundless I am persuaded never was made, by a person claiming the smallest pretensions to credibility. If Mr. Morse in any future edition of his American Universal Geography, should think proper to bestow a paragraph upon Williamburg, it is to be hoped, that he will at least expunge all that he has said respecting the moral and religious character of its inhabitants: they will be content that the place of their residence be represented as *dull, forsaken* and *melancholly;* they will submit to be bereft of *all* amusements, whatsover, rather than retain *one, only*, that is *infamous*. They will acquisce in the loss of *trade* and *industry*, but they beg that their *good name may not be filched from them*, and that they may be permitted to retain the *religion* and *mode of worship* which they prefer,and not compelled to adopt forms [13]and ceremonies to

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twenty years in that office: divine service is performed by him every week, and his congregations are generally as large as the village may be expected to afford. I could never discover any difference between their deportment, and that of episcopal congregations in other parts of the United States; and it is uncharitable to suppose that the devotions of that denomination of christians are not as sincere, as those of eny other.

which they probably could not approve.¶

After copying the extract which I have quoted from the American Universal Geography, I had only time to glance my eye over the general character given of the people of Virginia; of which, as I did not copy it, I shall only observe, that it[14]ap-

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¶ Should the readers curiosity prompt a wish to know something of a place which has excited such indignation in the breast of the author of the American Universal Geography, I will endeavour to give him an impartial sketch of it.

Williamburg, formerly the seat of government in Virginia, stands upon an elevated, but level spot, between York and James river. Queen's creek on one side, and Archer's hope creek on the other are navigable for small vessels within a mile of the town: during the regal government it was proposed to unite them by a canal passing through the center of the town; but the removal of the seat of government rendered it no longer an object of importance: the town is nearly a mile in length, yet I believe it never could boast of more than two hundred houses, or eighteen hundred inhabitants. Many of the houses were pleasantly situated, and though neither elegant, nor in general built of durable materials, were neat and comfortable; most of them had gardens; the main street running from east to west is terminated by the capitol, and the college; neither of them very elegant structures, though perhaps easily distinguishable from 'common brick-kilns.'—Near the cenrer of the town there is a pleasant square of about ten acres, which is generally covered with a delightful verdure; not far from this at the extremity of a small plain stretching to the north, stood the governor's house, or palace, as it was called: though not very handsome it was spacious and commodious; and in every respect pleasantly situated: it was burnt to the ground during the war, whilst it was occupied as an hospital for the American Army.(4) The house of the president of the College shared the same fate, being also occupied as an hospital by the French army. The latter has been rebuilt at the expence of the French government. The capitol has hastened to decay from the moment of removing the seat of government. A late act of Assembly authorises the pulling down one half of it, to defray the charge of keeping the other half (which is still occupied as a district court house, both for the State, and the

peared to me from the cursory view I had of it, (though perhaps I am mistaken) to have been borrowed from a traveller of great note, and responsibility, without doubt; one *Smith*,(5) i

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United States,) in repair. The hospital for lunatics,(6) a church, the town and county court house, and magazine, now occupied as a market house, complete the list of public edifices: neither of them appears to have been constructed with any view to architectural fame—The hospital for lunatics is calculated to accommodate between twenty and thirty patients in separate rooms, or cells. They have, I believe, never been all filled at the same time; the house is neatly kept, and the patients well attended; but convalescents have not sufficient room for free air, and exercise, without danger of making their escape. The college, though divested of three fourths of its revenues at the revolution, and wholly disorganized, at that period, by the removal or resignation of most of the professors, has, since the peace, been successfully revived and generally the resort of from thirty to forty students, in philosophy, or in law. Their number appears to be encreasing at present, and as the students of law are by no means so numerous as formerly, it creates a presumption that science begins to be more generally cultivated among the citizens at large. The grammar school, which was for a time discontinued, has been revived in the college; there are about fifty or sixty boys in this school, who are instructed by two professors, and an usher. The students in philosophy, and law, board and lodge in the town. Grammar scholars, if their parents choose it, are boarded and lodged in college, the expense of which, including washing and tuition, is 28 per ann. or twenty guineas.—There are six professorships—One of moral philosophy, and the belles lettres; one of mathematics; one of law; one of modern languages and two of humanity. To the college belongs an extensive library, and an apparatus which is probably not exceeded by any upon the continent: the course of natural philosophy is much more comprehensive than is usual in most colleges. In moral philosophy the students are examined from the ablest writers on logic, the belles lettres, ethics, natural law of nations and politics. In mathematics a regular course both elementary and practical is pursued—In law a course of lectures is annually delivered on the principles of civil government of the United States, and of the state of Virginia. In the modern languages, French, Italian, Spanish, and German may be acquired; most of the students acquire the two former. In the Grammar school the latin and greek languages are taught as usual in other places. The college is so far from being in a declining state, that the number of students is now considerably greater than before the revolution.(7) At the end of the last term, viz. about the beginning of the present month their numbers were between forty and fifty.

think,[15] who made his observations on the character, customs, and manners of the Virginians, whilst he officiated as a groom to a gentleman near Fredericksburg. Whether this person was some eminent character in disguise (for I am told that in England every nobleman will condescend to play the groom) I can not pretend to say. But if he appeared in his proper character in Virginia, the author of the American Universal Geography is not likely to improve much upon Guthrie's Grammar, either in supplying *deficiencies*, or correcting *falsities*, from the information of such a Visitor. Indeed if his deviations from Guthrie's work are not more successful in correcting *falsities*, than either his own observations above quoted, or those of Mr. Smith, the possessors of the *original* with the humble title of a *Grammar*, [16] will not readily exchange

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This college has probably produced its full quota of men of eminence on the political theatre of the United States. Men of high professional character in law, physics, and divinity, have there also imbibed the elements of science; and not a few of them have been indebted to it, for their whole education.

Not a few private house have tumbled down; others are daily crumbling into ruin: there are, however, many very comfortable houses left, which having undergone some repairs, contribute to vary the scene, and there are still some neat gardens and pleasant situations; it seems to be the general idea of the inhabitants, that Williamsburg has seen its worst days. The market, though not very regular, nor well supplied, yet furnishes excellent meats and poultry in their seasons. They have also fish, crabs, oysters, wild fowl, and excellent butter, vegetables, and fruits. There never was much trade in Williamsburg; probably little more than at present; the situation not being very favourable either for external, or an extensive internal commerce: the evidence of its present trade is to be found in about a dozen stores of European, and West India goods. A few mechanics, such as blacksmiths, chair makers, wheelwrights, saddlers and harnessmakers, boot and shoemakers, and tailors find employment, and a comfortable livelyhood there. There are also some genteel families which form a very agreeable society; their number is considerably greater than a traveller, passing through the place, would suppose. In short, how contemptible soever, Williamsburg, arrogating to herself the rank and honors of a metropolitan city, might have appeared in the eyes of a traveller, few villages can boast of a more pleasant situation, more respectable inhabitants, or a more agreeable and friendly society.(8)

it for an *interpolated abridgement*, though decorated with the pompous title of the 'AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.'

Williamsburg, May 28th, 1795.

THE END.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

(1) Page [8]. The persons referred to here were James Madison Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and Revs. John Bracken and Rober Andrews, some time professors at the College.

(2) Page [8]. "These gentlemen" were Judge John Blair and Chancellor George Wythe.

(3) Page [11]. "The organist" was Peter Pelham, son of the early New England artist of the same name. He taught music in Williamsburg and was committee clerk of the House of Burgesses. His son, Charles, was Major in the Revolution, and died Aug. 29, 1829. See Vol. I., No. 1; *Heitman's Historical Register*.

(4) Page [13]. The palace was made by law a two-story building (*Hening's Stats*). There were three rooms below besides the garret rooms" (*Dinwiddie Papers*). The rooms below were doubtless constructed on the same plan as at the president's house at the college—two of them large enough for two ordinary rooms and the third the reception room, running half the front and the entire depth of the building. The "garret rooms" were so called because they were next to the roof, but they were so in name, the roof being nearly flat (Map of Williamsburg about in 1790, College Library). There were no dormer windows, and the upstairs rooms were doubtless four in number and very large and commodious. Then there were the closets, probably one for every bed room, and the Hall, which were large enough to hold Lady Gooch's house in London ("Descendants Roger Jones"). There were convenient cellars underneath. From inside to inside the "Palace" was 54 feet in length and 48 feet in breadth. It was lavishly ornamented within and without, had extensive grounds, gardens and outhouses, among them two offices standing up to the war, each of which contained two large rooms below and two above with dormer windows. (They have been described to me by one who occupied one of them.) Up to April 22, 1737, the amount expended upon the Palace for all purposes was £6,600 (*Spotswood's Letters*, I., 10).

(5) Page [14]. This reference is to J. F. D. Smythe, Esq., who published, in 1784: "A tour in the United States of America," 2 vols., London. (Republished in the *Va. Historical Register*, Vol. vi.) According to the account in the *Register* he was a Captain in the British army and fought at Princeton. Of his work John Randolph, the stepson of Judge St. George Tucker, declared that, while it contained much that was true, it was "replete with calumny and falsehood." It was a work inspired by the same feeling as actuated Rev. Samuel Andrew Peters in his "General History of the New Haven Colony."

in which book originated the story of the "Blue-Laws of Connecticut;" although those laws could not be called mild which, as they read in the published "Code of the general court of Connecticut of 1650," denounce death on atheists, witches, blasphemers, adulterers, man-stealers, children who strike their parents and rebellious sons.

(6) Page [14]. The Asylum now contains (1893) 428 inmates, male amd female.

(7) Page [14]. The total nnmber in attendance at college in 1795, from Judge Tucker's figures, was between 80 and 100, The numbers I have seen usually given to this period omit the grammar boys. In the Richmond *Argus* for Oct. 6, 1805, it is stated that Edward Johnston, of North Carolina, who d. Oct. 8, 1805, was the fourth student who had died at William and Mary College in the 35 years previous. "The number at the college within that time had exceeded 2,000." In 1737 there were 60 students at William and Mary (*Va. Gazette* for 1737). In 1794 there were, according to "Wansey's Travels," 94 students at Princeton.

(8) Page [15]. Dr. James Thacher of Plymouth, Mass., surgeon in the American army, visited Williamsburg in 1781, and says of its public buildings (See his "Military Journal"): "The main street is more than one hundred feet in width and exactly one mile in length—at one of the extremities is the capitol or State house, a handsome edifice, and at the other end is the college, capable of accommodating 300 students, but the tumult of war has broken up the institution. The college library is said to contain about 3,000 volumes. Near the centre of the city is a large church, and not far from it the palace, the usual residence of the Governor, which is a splendid building." Weld, in his "Travels" in 1795, says of Williamburg that it then contained about 1,200 people, and the society in it is thought to be more extensive and more genteel at the same time than any other place of its size in America." Weld further states as to gambling and cock-fighting: "It is chiefly the lower class of people that partake of these amusements, at the taverns; in private, there is, perhaps, as little gambling in Virginia as in any other part of America." Speaking of the appearance of the town he says: "On either side of it (the church) is an extensive green surrounded with neat looking houses, which bring to mind an English village." However much Williamsburg fell short of the traveller's expectations in 1787, its public buildings, when first put up, were much better than those of any other colony—in fact, as Beverley, in his "History of Virginia," says (edition of 1722), and Rev. Hugh Jones, in 1723-'24, in his "Present State of

Virginia," "the most magnificent (!) of any in British America." And yet we can easily understand how, to an Englishman who had seen St. Paul's and London they had nothing imposing about them whatever. (See "An Itinerant's Observations in America," *London Magazine*. 1746.)

LETTER OF JUDGE JOHN TYLER,
[TO JUDGE ST. GEORGE TUCKER,]
Greenway, July 10th, 1795.

Dear Sir:

I received a Pamphlet written by a Citizen of Williamsburg, by the hands of Mr. Semple, from you, in answer to Mr. Jedediah Morse, whose silly and prejudiced Opinion of the People of Williamsburg and everything belonging to it is truly and sensibly refuted and brought into contempt.

The name of this Geographer evinces his locality of sentiment and the place of his Birth, where I will undertake to say there is scarcely such a thing as a fellow-feeling prevailing, although we are consolidated and made One—no Philanthropy—nothing like that liberality of Sentiment which pervades and animates our Southern world.

To be sure, how many dirty efforts are made by these Northern cattle to reduce the consequence of Virginia.

Every circumstance of human Life (both civil and political) proves how unfit the States were for such an Union as ours. How many Males and Females are there, who might live tolerably happy merely as Friends and Neighbors, who would not be happy if married together? Tempers, customs, manners, Education and a thousand things more shou'd be weighed and consider'd before an Union should take place. But God help us! we are allied too closely and strong to be divorc'd easily, although our Husbands and Wives shou'd be ever so tyrannical.

But enough of this for the present, and if this is not enough, the Treaty will make up the deficiency, and of this I am not in temper to speak either with temper or in words of respect for the great Agent who has been so kind as to legislate in conclave with Granville our best Rights away; and moreover to establish a court of Judicature within the States

to grant Judgments on British debts vs. the American People —O People, where is thy Spirit?

To return to the Pamphlet. I hope Mr. Jª Morse will be convinced that there is yet at poor old Will: Mary one professor whose abilities and Virtue are fully equal to the Task of retrieving that station to which she is justly entitled in yᵉ eyes of the learn'd and rescuing her from the hands of ignorance, the parent of prejudice and violence, and that this professor is St. George Tucker, a Judge of the Genˡ Court of Virginia and Professor of Law in Wᵐ & Mary College, who I am sure professes also humanity, liberality of sentiment, and Geographical knowledge enough to deteck a falsehood utter'd by whom it may.

I think, my Friend, you have all the wit and Satire of the old Dean of St Patrick. And I do sincerely wish you would be as industrious in lashing the iniquities of the Times; would have a good effect. If I had your literary advantages, I wou'd never cease to scourge, until I had in some degree worked a reformatian. Dam the Treaty, Jay and Morse, how they perplex me—one by his universal Geography confined to a spot. the other, by his universal and everlasting peace, which his Britanick Majesty invokes God to forbid should ever be interrupted, which can last but a moment if on the faith of him or his Creatures our peace is to depend. I wonder what Idea these genⁿ have of universal and everlasting, and particularly what Jay understands by reciprocity.

I am sure if George is to be damn'd forever, if his peace with America is interrupted in a very short time, I wou'd not feel the Weight of the paltry crown for his chance. But he has the comfort which Pit may minister to him, that it would take away from those attributes which we all ascribe to the divinity, to suppose an Ass the Object of his vengeance forever. Jay's reciprocity is to exchange the Substance for the Shadow, for let the words of the Treaty be ever so plausible, yet we can not be benefited in the same manner, as we do not, nor ever will stand in the same situation with England.

We have no funds in England to be sequester'd in case of War, but they have in America, and here he has given up the security for a lasting peace. It wou'd be novel indeed to see Englishmen drawing from our Treasury the sinues of War, while we were really in that state which we all shou'd prevent if too great a sacrifice was not to be made for it. What is the difference between 500 Tun Burthen and 90? Such are the mutual advantages resulting from Jay's Idea of mutuality. But Jedediah's universality is like his mental Faculties, confined within a very narrow circle, indeed. Such also his moral obligations or he wou'd not have departed from the Truth so grossly.

Have you made any more attacks on the Bishop[1] either in the political or Scientific Line? Ah Tucker, you have as much mischief as I, though with a better face you can do it, because, while I rely on Parent nature, you bring to her aid the mighty Phalanx of the schools. And by Heavens! Madam Dacier[2] inspires you too, as if she was determined that no Brother Judge should vie with you nor Judge's Wife with her. By the great God, I am too much a republican to bear such inequality, therefore I will make it up in raising at least one Henry and McCawley in my Family to be on a footing with you.[3]

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(1) Bishop James Madison, president of William and Mary College, from 1777 to 1815.

(2) Annie Dacier, daughter of Tanaquil Faber, or Le Fevre, and wife of Andrew Dacier. She was born at Saumer, in 1651, and was a prodigy of learning. The allusion here is to the second wife of Judge Tucker.

St. George Tucker married, 23 Sept., 1768, Frances Randolph widow of John Randolph, and daughter of Theodorick and Frances (Bolling) Bland, of Cawson's,

St. George Tucker married, second, 8 Oct., Lelia Carter, widow of George Carter, of Corotoman, and daughter of Sir Peyton and Anne (Miller) Skipwith.

(3) Judge Tyler named his eldest son, Wat Henry Tyler, after the two grertest British rebels (as his wife told Mr. Henry, who was resent at the baptism)—Wat Tyler and Patrick Henry.

Remember, when I speak of the Bishop, I feel the highest veneration for his character as a man, but I like him not the better for his canonicals, they will not let men be enough of republicans; besides he went to *Great Britain* for the exalted station.[1] Now who wou'd even be sent to Heaven by such a People? Even if it were possible they cou'd in the hight of human depravity work such a wonder, I am well assured that God will never make choice of such an agent.

This must have tired you, therefore I must come and see you and take more time to communicate by mouth what the pen wou'd be tedious in uttering.

I am y^{r} most ob^{t} Ser^{t}
and Friend,
JNO. TYLER.

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(1) James Madison was ordained first Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Virginia by the Bishops of England. See Sprague's "Annals of the American Church" for sketch, and the National Cyclopedia of Biography, published by James T. White & Co.

LIGHTFOOT FAMILY.

BY THE EDITOR.

II.

It appears that two of the sons of John Lightfoot, barrister-at-law of Northampton Co, England, came to Gloucester Co., Virginia. John[1] and Philip[1], who are called "brothers"—*Gen. Court Record MSS.* 1672; *Petsworth Parish Vestry Book.* The first of these, John, received, on June 10, 1670, the King's grant as auditor general of Virginia in place of Thomas Stegge, lately deceased—*Sainsbury MSS.* But on May 25, 1671, the commission was suspended till the King's pleasure was heard, "the reversionary right to the office having been long since granted to Edward Diggs, Esq., by comicon from the power of this country." On December 17, 1671, the suspension was confirmed by the King's order on account of the prior right of Diggs—*Sainsbury MSS.* In 1681, Mr. John Lightfoot is mentioned as having married Anne, the daughter of Thomas Goodrich (Rappahannock records). [Goodrich was Bacon's Lt. General in 1675. His will proved in Essex Co., 3 April, 1679, mentions sons: Benjamin, Joseph, Charles, Peter. Daughters: Anne and Katharine. By a deed his wife was Ann —.]

In 1687, the birth of a negro belonging to Mr. John Lightfoot was entered in the register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent Co. He apparently visited England, since in 1692 it is said that John Lightfoot, "Lately come into the country," was councillor.

In 1699, he was collector for the country between James and York Rivers (Sainsbury MSS). In 1701, he voted with other members of the council for the recall of Nicholson—*Perry's Hist. Coll.* He was commander-in-chief of King and Queen Co.

St. Peter's Parish (New Kent Co.) register has "Col. John Lightfoot, Esq., *obiit* xxviii *die Mali circa undecim, Anno Dom.* 1707." The Sainsbury MSS. refer to him as dead

in June, 1707. On 25 December, 1698. "Alice, daughter of John Lightfoot, Esq., and Ann. his wife, was born and baptized." He probably married twice, since 1711, negroes belonging to Madam Mary Lightfoot in New Kent Co., were baptized. He appeared to have had issue, Goodrich,[2] Sherwood,[2] Thomas[2] and Alice.[2]

A. Col. Goodrich[2] Lightfoot was vestryman of St. George's Parish, in Spotsylvania in 1727, lay reader at Germanna Church, member of the first vestry of St. Mark's Parish. The *Virginia Gazette* of April 14, 1738, thus announced his death: "We hear from Orange Co. that Col. Goodrich Lightfoot died lately at his brother's there."

He had (*St. Peter's Parish Register*) 1. Anne,[3] b. 22 7ber, 1708, 2. John,[3] b. 17 Feb., 1711, 3. Goodrich,[3] bapt. 14 Feb., 1713, 4. Mary,[3] b. 2d 8br. 1717; according to will of John[3] Lightfoot,(1) his son, proved in Orange Co. Court 17 June, 1735, he had also 5. William,[3] 6. Elizabeth.[3]

Capt. Goodrich[3] Lightfoot was vestryman of St. Mark's till 1771, when he removed from the Parish—*Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish*: He married Susannah ———.

William[3] Lightfoot, vestryman from 1752 to 1758, when he removed to Broomfield parish, in what is now Madison Co. Probably, father of Goodrich[5] of Madison County, who married Martha, dau. to Rev. Henry Lightfoot and had ten children, five daughters and five sons. William[6] who m. Catharine

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(1) Dr. A. G. Grinnan writes that there is only one Lightfoot will on record, viz: that of John Lightfoot, probated 17 of June, 1735. Gives negroes and land to his brother William, sisters Mary and Elizabeth, father Col. Goodrich Lightfoot, Sr. and to Mrs. Martha Chew; his father sole executor. Witnesses, Thomas Chew, John Howard, and Isaac Smith. "Mrs. Martha Chew," adds the Doctor, "was Martha Taylor, sister of Erasmus and George Taylor, wife of Thomass Chew, magistrate, vestryman, etc., of Orange, in 1734, and after. It is a mystery to me (A. G. G.) that he should leave property to Mrs. Chew. I know the Taylor connection, and there was no relationship to the Lightfoots."

Maury, of Albemarle, Wesley[6] m. Miss Franklin of Amherst, Frank[6] m. Miss Fielder of Culpeper, Walker[6] clerk of Culpeper Co. d. single, and Edward[6] who m. Miss Conner.—Slaughter's *Memoirs of Col. Joshua Fry* and *St. Marks Parish.*

B. Sherwood[2] Lightfoot had 1. Mary,[3] born Sept. 9, 1707. 2. Frances,[3] b. Oct. 31, 1708; died Feb. 9, 1725–6. 3. John,[3] b. Nov. 13, 1711. 4. Sherwood,[3] b. May 1, 1714. "Major Sherwood Lightfoot, died April 26, 1730."—*St. Peter's Parish Register.*

Of these John[3] married Mary—and had 1. Sherwood[4], b. Feb. 14, and bapt. March 10, 1733, 2. Francis,[4] b. Feb'y, 9, bapt. March 20, 1736. 3. Frances,[4] b. July 30, 1738.

C, Thomas[2] Lightfoot had 1. Frances,[3] born 8 8br, 1717. 2. Ann[3] b. August 7, 1720. 3. Frayser[3] b. and d. March 30, 1723—4. 4. Henry[3] b. March 30, 1723, 5. Mary, born May 24, 1725. According to the New England Hist. and Gen. Quarterly, Vol. 39, 165, Henry Benskin (will proved in England 19 Oct. 1692) left in Virginia two daughters, Mary, wife of William Harman, and Frances, wife of William Marston, of James City. Frances had a son Benskin Marston, sheriff of Charles City in 1747. He married Elizabeth Soane, daughter of Mr. Henry Soane, and Marston's will was proved by the executors, Richard Kennon and Elizabeth, the widow, in 1750. She then married Rev. David Mossom(1) of St. Peter's Parish. (Charles City Co. Records and tomb at Francis Jerdone's in Charles City, of said Elizabeth, who died April 2, 1759 in her 55th year.)

Geo. Benskin Poindexter(2), son of George Poindexter (son of George, d. 1716, son of George of the Middle Planta-

(1) Mossom (1690-1769) appears from his tombstone (Meade II, 460) to have had two other wives, "Elizabeth and Maria," who were buried at St. Peter's Church. The Register has "Elizabeth, wife of Rev. David Mossom, died Jan. 28," 1737. He was minister forty years. David Mossom, doubtless his son, qualified in 1737 as an attorney in Charles City Court, and on Aug. 4, 1777, David Mossom was appointed Captain of the Company of Artificers in the State Regiment of Artillery.

(2) The Poindexters of Louisa doubtless came from New Kent.

tion, alive in 1688) and Susanna his wife (dau. of Benskin Marston?) was born Aug. 26, 1739, and had by Frances Lightfoot (married July 17, 1760) Edwin, Robert, George, James, Lightfoot, Armistead, and by Sarah Parke[1] married March 20, 1777), Susanna, Parke, Frances.

One John Lightfoot (dead before 1782) and Mary his wife, had lands in James City Co., which descended to William Lightfoot, Edward Jaquelin, Armistead, and Nicholas Lightfoot. William Lightfoot married Lucy Armistead only daughter of Cole Digges of James City Co., and had Armistead N., Catharine, Elizabeth, George Benskin, Susan G. and Mary C. Lightfoot. [See QUARTERLY, Vol. I., p, 178 for their marriages. Also assessor's books for 1782 in State Auditor's office.]

In the *Enqulrer* for Nov. 19, 1805, is an obituary of "Hon. Henry Benskin Lightfoot, late of the Island of Antigua," aged about 58 years who died in Richmond Oct. 20, 1805 (W. G. Stanard MS). Also "in the same paper an advertisement that if Francis Lightfoot, a native of New Kent and formerly a resident of Va., had any descendants or heirs, living in the U. S. he or they might hear of something highly important by applying to George or Nicholas Lightfaot, of James City Co., George or Lightfoot Poindexter of New Kent, or to James Poindexter of Powhatan. Perhaps, Hon. H. B. L. had died without issue, leaving an estate."

[TO BE CONTINUED]:

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(1) Daniel Parke, Esq., of York Co., who died in 1679 (tablet in Bruton church, Williamsburg) married Rebecca Evelyn, "who left behind her a most hopeful progeny." Daniel Parke, governor of the Leeward Islands, who lived for a time in St. Peter's parish, was one of the children: and doubtless John Parke, of the same parish (St. Peter's) who died Jan. 17, 1709—10. was another. He was doubtless the ancestor of Susanna of the text.

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

V.

[51—53 blank]

[54]

At a meeting of ye President & Masters of W. & M. College, Present.

Ye Revd T. Dawson, A. M., president; T. Robinson, A. M., W. Preston, A. M., R. Graham, A. M., J. Camm, A. M., and Em. Jones, A. B.

Ys Day, Ben. Franklin, Esquire, favored ye Society with his company, and had ye Degree of A. M. conferred upon him by ye Revd T. Dawson, A. M. president to wm he was in publick presented by the Revd W. Preston, A. M. A Copy of ye Diploma:

Praeses et Magistri Collegii Guil: & Mar: in Virginia omnibus, ad quos hoc praesens Scriptum pervenerit, salutem in Domino Sempiternam.

Quum in Charta Regia nobis concessum & confirmatum fuit, ut eos qui se Literis & Studiis praecipue ornarunt, gradibus Academicis decoremus; Quum volumus in hujus modi Honorem imprimis Evehi virum inclytissimum quo nobis & Juventuti Virginiensi Exemplum valde egregium proponamus; Quumque Benjaminum Franklin Armigerum nobis commendarunt Gradus Artium Magistri a diversis Collegiis Americanis in eum collatus, quinetiam Honores a Rege Christianissimo, a regia Scientarum apud Parisios Academia, a regia Societate Londinensi ei accumulati, nec non ejusdem Celebritas & Gloria, ob miras in Philosophia naturali Patefactiones excogitatas, per totam Literarum Rempublicam evulgatae: idcirco in frequenti Senatu Die Secundo mensis Aprilis Anno [55 blank—56] Domini 1756 habito, conspirantibus omnibus Suffragiis, praefatum Benjaminum Franklin Armigerum, virum omni Laude dignum, Artium magistrum renunciavimus & constituimus. In cujus Rei Testimonium

huic Diplomati Sigillum Collegii Gulielmi & Mariae commune apponi fecimus.

Dat Die men: & An: praedict:

Thomas Dawson, President.

At a meeting of ye President & Masters of W & M. Coll: Dec: ye 10th, 1756.

Present: Y^e Revd Tho Dawson[1] President.
Y^e Revd Tho Robinson, Will Preston, Rich. Graham,
John Camm & m^r Em: Jones.

Resol. y^t Tho Holt be ordered immediately to remove ye Fence and level ye Ditch wch he had made upon ye College Land, or be prosecuted for a Trespass, if he neglects so to do.

Resol. y^t m^r Palmer[2] apply to ye College Debtors, either personally or by letter, & upon y^ir failing to discharge y^ir Accounts, to bring suit, ye said m^r Palmer first advertising to y^t Purpose.

Resol. y^t Major R. Taliaferro's Proposal be accepted, viz; y^t he will pail in ye College yards for ten shillings currency per pannel, or cheaper, if any good Work of y^t kind is done cheaper by any other Workman, & also y^t he repair ye President's House in a proper Manner.

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(1) Thomas Dawson, fourth President of William and Mary College, and brother of President William Dawson. Studied at William and Mary, and in June, 1738, was master of the Indian school. He succeeded Dr. Blair in 1743 as Minister of Bruton Parish Church, and became commissary on the death of his brother, William Dawson, in 1752.

(2) John Palmer, bursar of the College, was an attorney of Williamsburg. He married Elizabeth Low Bocock, sister of John Tyler, marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and widow of —— Bocock. He died about 1775, and left daughters.—"Va. Gazette," April 11, 1775, and York Records.

Resol. y^t^ m^r^ Em: Jones[1] be appointed to sell those Books wch ye College shall imp^t^ —y^t^ he is not to stand to any Loss— but sell y^m^ for seventy-five per cent: & be allowed ten per cent: for his Trouble in selling & collecting.

Thomas Dawson.

MARRIAGE LICENSES GRANTED IN ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY.

FROM A RECORD BOOK 1689—1699.

Jan^r^ ye 5th 94–5 Lycense then granted unto Wm. Cofield of Nansimun & Eliz^a^ Sheppard.

Jan^r^ ye 12th 94–5 Lycense then granted unto Moses Baker & Eliz^a^ Browne Security Wm Creeke

Jan^r^ ye 8th 94–5 Lycense then granted unto Thomas Carey of Warwick County & Eliz^a^ Hinds, Security——

March ye 4th 94–5 Lycense granted unto William Long & Jane Proby

8 April 95 Lycense granted unto Pascho Dunn & Hanah Powers

July ye 11th 95 Lycense granted unto m^r^ James Wallace Clk & m^rs^ Anne Wythe

Sep^t^ ye 7th 1695 Lycense granted unto m^r^ Tho: Harwood & m^rs^ Ann Wythe Senr

Acco^t^ given to ye Sherr the 9th Jan^r^ 93 returned to October gen^ll^ court Oct 14th 1695

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(1) Emanuel Jones was son of Rev. Emanuel Jones, who came from London in 1700, and was minister of Petsworth Parish till his death, Jan. 29, 1738. His son, Emanuel, was student and usher at the College, and Master of the Indian School. At the old church spot in Petsworth Parish are tombs of the elder Emanuel, "the husband of Mrs. Anne Jones," and of his oldest son John Jones, who died in his 27th year. The last has arms very much obliterated, but apparently on the shield a buck. (?)

October ye 15th 1695 Lycense granted unto m^r^ Jno West of New Kent & Judah Armistead

October 21th Lycense granted unto Jno King & Winifred Conner

Lycense granted to Thomas Walker of Yorke County & Eliz^a^ Johnson his Excell dues paid

16 June 96 Lycense granted unto John George of Nansemun County & ffrances Servant

Lycense granted to Thomas Harvie & ye wid^o^ Hendrick acc^t^ given ye Sherr returned to October Gen^ll^ Court xber ye 2nd 96

27 Oct 96 Lycense granted to Cha:Goringe & Elynor Allainby

9 Novemb^r^ 96 Lycense granted unto Cha: Ceeley & Eliz^a^ Saunders returned to Aprill Gen^ll^ Court 97

Aug ye 4th 97 Lycense then granted unto William Minson & Paster Perrin

21 Oct 97 Lycense then granted unto Willm Smelt & Eliz^a^ Traverse wid^o^ returned to October Gen^ll^ Court 1697

4th Octob^r^ 1697 Lycense then granted to James Skiner & Jane Smith

5th Aprill 98 Lycense then granted unto William Davis & Rebeccah Skiner

16 Sept 98 Lycense then granted to Wm Wilson & Jane Davis

5 July 98 Lycense then granted unto ——— & Sarah——

15th Octob^r^ 98 Lycense then granted unto ffrancis Rogers & Apphya Miller

8th 8ber 98 Lycense then granted unto Martin Bean & Ann Allin returned to Octob^r^ Genl Court 24th Octob^r^ 1698

BATHURST, "who was the wife of Lancelot Bathurst, mentioned in the visitation of the county of Gloucester, 1682. edited by J. F. Fenwick & W. C. Metcalf, Exeter, 1884, as of Virginia, mar. there and living, aet. 36, in 1682?" — *Christopher Johnston, 5 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.*

BLAIKLEY—"From the Va. Hist. Coll. xi., 70 I have obtained the epitaph of *Mrs, Catharine Blaikley*, who d. 25 Oct, 1771 aet, 73 years & upwards, who is buried in Bruton churchyard. An old sampler, now in my possession, said to have been worked by Mary, dau. of William Blaikley, afterwards Mrs. Griffin Stith, reads as follows:

William & Catharine were married September the eleven day 1718.

Benjamin Sadler Blaikley, born April the 7th day, 1723, and died May the fifth following.

Mary Blaikley, born January the seventeenth day 1726—7.

James Blaikley, born January the twenty-third day 1728—9, died the first of July 1734.

Jannet Carson Blaikley, born the nineteeth day of March 1730.

Elizabeth Blaikley, born the thirtieh day of March, 1734

The Mary Blaikley mentioned above married Griffin Stith 19 Augt 1743.

Mrs. Catherine Blaikley (Blackley) lived, according to her epitaph, in Williamsburg. Can you put me on the track of these Blaikleys?" *Christopher Johnston, Baltimore, Md.*

[From Bruton Register, York Co. "Mr. William Blaikley buried May 30, 1739." The will of William Blaikley was proved in York Court, June 21, 1736; children: James, Mary, Jennet Carson and William; mentions land left to him by William's (his son's) grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Weldon, in Brunswick Co. Witnesses James Shields, Mathew Shields,

Hannah Shields.—EDITOR].

RANDOLPH ARMS. Mr. Brock says Ryland Randolph used the arms which he gives in the QUARTERLY Hist. Papers, Vol. I, p. 106, as "Gules on a cross argent five mullets pierced sable. *Crest*—An antelope's head erased ar." The enclosed plate as you will see are not these, but—"Azure on a cross argent five mullets sable, in the dexter chief a mullet of the second for difference. *Crest.*—An antelope's head erased argent, bearing in its mouth a torch or baton. Now whether it was intended that the field should be gules, one can not say, but it is certainly conventionally represented azure. The charge in the antelope's mouth is certainly not a scroll, it appears to be a torch, it may be a baton, it does not look like the trumpet in John Randolph of Roanoke's plate.—*W. G. Brown, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.*

OTEY—"From a fly leaf in the Family Bible of Dr. John A. Otey, of Liberty, Va,, to whom it was communicated by his father, the late Col. Armistead Otey, it appears that John Otey came to Bedford Co., Va., about the time of the Revolutionary War. He left one brother in New Kent Co. John Otey was captain in the Revolution, and died at Liberty, Bedford Co., in 1816. Can you throw any light upon the family ancestry?" *E. L. McClelland*, 1405 *F. St., Washington, D. C.*

[The following data are from the badly mutilated register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent Co:

John, son of Jno. Otey, born July the 19th.....1713
Mary, daughter of Jno. Otey, born July the 17th.....1715
William, son of Jno. Otey, deceased Sept. 20.....1721
Martha, daughter of Jno. Otey, deceased Oct. 3.....1721
Martha, daughter of Jno. Otey, born July 23.. 1717
William, son of John Otey, born March 18.....1719
Betty, dau. of Isaac and Frances Otey, born May 13.....1737

Sarah, negro girl, belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Otey, June 5.1738
Mary, dau. of Isaac and Frances Otey, born Aug. 24.....1738
Elizabeth, dau. of John and Sarah Otey, born Nov. 29....1738
Captain John Otey, of Bedford County, was doubtless a son of John and Sarah Otey the last named. The Bedford records would perhaps show.—EDITOR.]

HOWARD Pedigree—See p. 168. From QUARTERLY, Vol. I. No. I. p. 54. William[5] Howard married Ann Chisman, probably Anna dau. of Capt. Thomas Chisman, son of Edmund, son of Thomas, son of Capt. Thomas, brother of Major Edmund Chisman, of Bacon's Rebellion. She, Anna, was born Aug. 28, 1755, and marriage bond is dated 24. Nov., 1777.

CABELLS AND THEIR KIN. Dr. Alex. Brown, editor of the "Genesis," has in preparation a volume to be entitled as above, which will be deemed very welcome to a host of people in this State and throughout our Union. The work he announces "will be genealogical, biographical, and historical." The ability of Dr. Brown has been so signally exhibited that it is patent that he will only aggrandize his reputation in the results of a work for which he is inherently and by study so well fitted. It may be of interest to note, also, that he is at work upon a history of the Colony of Virginia in the Council period, 1606—1625, which is designed to be a popular work—that is—for the general reader.

BOOK REVIEWS.

GENEALOGY of the Browne, Cochran, Brooke, Neale and Bennett Families. By Dr. Bennett Bernard Browne, 1218 Madison avenue, Baltimore. Md. This is an interesting account, on a single large sheet, of the families of Maryland named, with a description of arms, etc., truly a *multum in parvo*.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH AND HIS CRITICS. A lecture before the Society for Geographical and Historical Study, of Richmond College, 1893. By Charles Poindexter, Acting Librarian of the Virginia State Library, I. L. Hill Printing Co., Richmond, Va. For sale by West, Johnston & Co., of Richmond, Va. This is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the literature of our early colonial period. Those who question the veracity of Captain John Smith depend chiefly upon a publication in 1608 called "The Relation of Virginia," which has been shown to omit some things stated in Smith's later and fuller "History," and to contain other things not in accord in particulars of time and place. Mr. Poindexter shows that no reliance is to be placed on the "Relation," as it appeared under different names, and was "doctored" to suit the views of the ubiquitous editor, J. H., as he frankly states in the preface to the third edition. In my opinion Mr. Poindexter makes good his contention; though at the same time I am not prepared to state that there is any invincible obstacle to accepting the facts stated in this earlier account. Omissions amount to little, and I have seen greater discrepancies in accounts of battles of our late war than can be ascribed to the facts in the Smith controversy. Smith was evidently a man of strong feeling, and Wingfield, Percy, and the rest of the early settlers were, I am sure, able and gallant soldiers. This recognition of others' merits does not reduce the consequence of Smith. Powhatan was both kind and cruel, and in Smith's letter of 1616 to Queen Anne, while he mentions his rescue by Pocahontas, he refers to the kindness of Powhatan. The "hypercriticism" of the present day often meets with the experience of Dr. Neill, who, after impeaching the descent of the Bolling family from Pocahontas, candidly admitted his error in the Magazine of American History. In this connection it may be of interest to state that several months ago the Editer found on record in Surry Co. a deed from Thomas Rolfe to William Corker for 150 acres "between Smith's fort old field and the Divill's Woodyard Swampe, being due unto the said Mr. Rolfe by gift from the Indyan Kinge." Dated 10 June, 1654.

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, AND ITS FAMILIES. By Sally Nelson Robins, Illustrated from photographs taken by Miss Blanche Dimmock, of Sherwood, Va. For sale by West, Johnston & Co., Publishers, Richmond, Va., 1893. This is a neat little account of historic places and families, written in a graceful style and containing a great deal of value. We ought to have a history of each of our counties. Mrs. Robins deserves much praise for this sprightly account of the past.

THE GREEN BAG, Boston, Mass., Vol. V., Nos. 7, 8 and 9. Mr. S. S. P. Patteson, who is an able and progressive member of the Richmond bar, has given the public in these numbers an interesting account of the Virginia Supreme Bench from the period of the Revolution. A more splendid array of judicial talent was never presented to the World, and Mr. Patteson had a fine subject for his pen.

THE VA. HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, Philip A. Bruce, Editor, Richmond, Va. Vol. I. No. 2, October, 1894. This Magazine is doing an exceilent work and deserves full support from all interested in Virginia antiquities. The present number contains a mine of historic wealth.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, John Ward Dean, Editor, Boston, Mass., October No, 1894. This is a *model* magazine in every particular, "The Gleanings" of Mr. Henry F. Waters in the English records presents us with several interesting wills, of much value to Virginia students.

GREAT COMMANDERS—GENERAL JOHNSTON—By Robert M. Hughes. D. Appleton and Company, New York. A review of this work will appear in the next issue of these PAPERS.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. No. 3 of Vol. xvii., October, 1893.

Aboriginal Remains of the Piedmont and Valley Region, by Gerard Fowke. From the Anthropologist.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. xxix., No. 4, October, 1893.

Lincoln Co. Probate Court Records, compiled by William D. Patterson, Wicasset. Maine Genealogical Society, Portland, Maine.

THE ANCESTRY OF BENJAMIN HARRISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. 1889—1893 in chart form, showing also the Descendants of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States of America in 1841, and Notes of Familes Related. By Charles P. Keith, author of "The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, 1733-1776," etc, Philadelphia, 1893.

The painstaking accuracy and industry with which Mr. Keith has compiled this work entitles him to the highest praise. The related families presented are Armistead, Bacon, Bassett, Burwell, Cary, Harrison, Irwin, McDowell, Ramsey, Symmes and Tuthill. The first six are Virginia families, and for that reason, apart from the fact of their great distinction in American history, are of more interest to us, as home-folks. The father of William Armistead, the immigrant, is shown by Mr. Keith to be Anthony Armistead, of Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire, and Frances Thompson, his wife. The old traditon that the Armisteads were from Hesse D'Armstadt has no foundation in fact. It is barely possible that the wife of William Armistead, the immigrant, was an alien, and hence the name "Hesse," given by John Armistead, the son to his residence at the mouth of the Pianketank. The Dutch, in the early days of the Colony, carried on a big trade with Virginia, and many of them settled here. The Bassetts are traced to William Bassett of "Newport in the Co. of Southampton, Yeoman." In the York Co. Va. books is a power of attorney dated April 2, 1683 from Ann Banister, the wife of Moses Banister of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Southampton Co., butcher, and Mary Foster, spinister, of the same places, to Capt. Mathew Rider to collect legacies due to them under the will of William Bassett, "late of the parish of Blissland in the County of New Kent in Virginia." By reference to Bassett's will he had two sisters, Annie and Mary Foster. Joseph Foster, Capt. Bassett's nephew, resided in the adjoining parish of St. Peter's, and became Captain, Colonel, &c. In the parish register are the following entries:

Joseph, son of Joseph Foster & Eliz. his wife, bapt. the 8th April, 1687.

Eliz., dau. to Capt. Joseph Foster & Eliza. his wife, bapt. 27 Sept., and born ye 1st, 1689.

Luce, dau. of Joseph Foster Gent by Eliza., his wife, born 5 Oct: 169—.

Joseph, s. of Col. Joseph Foster & Eliz his wife, born Oct. 29, 169—

Easter, a mulatto, belonging to Coll. Jos. Foster, born 12 Aug., 1705

Jenny, a negro, belonging to Coll. Jos. Foster, born May, 1716.

Madam Elizabeth Foster departed this life Jan. 8th. 1718.

John, son of Jno. Foster, Gent, by Jane his wife, b. 15 June. 17——.

Mary dau. of Jno. Foster, Gent, born January the 10th, 1716.

Thomas, s. of Mr. Joseph Foster, born April 16th, 1716.

William, son of Capt. Jno. Foster, departed this life 8br 28th, 1716.

Thomas, son of Capt. Jno. Foster, departed this life the 20th of 7br. 1715.

John, son of Jno. Foster, departed this life January 5, 1715.

Jane, the wife of Mr. Jno. Foster, deceased April 21, 1721.

[Entries of negroes belonging to Capt. John Foster, subsequently in 1738 called Major John Foster.]

In the same register Coll. John Scott, who died Oct. 23, 1729, figures prominently. He may have been one of the Scott family mentioned in the will of William Bassett. In the same register, also, are entered children of Thomas Bassett (he has a son William) doubtless the son of William Bassett (under 18 in 1660), son of Thomas Bassett, whose widow Mary married secondly, William Felgate, of Queen's Creek, York Co., in 1660, and thirdly Capt. John Underhill, Jr. formerly of the City of Worcester, England. Mr. Keith fixes the Burwell family definitely in England. In making an abstract several years ago of the earliest record-book, of York Co., Va., 1645-1649, then without cover and thrown aside, the Editor took down the deed of gift of Dorothy Wingate, widow of Roger Wingate, Esq., to her only son, Lewis Burwell, as also certain references to Lewis Burwell and Robert Vaus as "brothers." This information he communicated to the distinguished genealogist, W. G. Stanard, Esq., who informed Mr. Keith. It is gratifying to see that the clew thus given has led to such important results.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE
Quarterly Historical Papers.

VOL. II. APRIL, 1894. No. 4.

INSCRIPTIONS ON OLD TOMBS IN GLOUCESTER CO., VIRGINIA.

COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR.

I.

ABINGDON PARISH.[1]

[*Arms.*[2]]

Here Lyeth the Body of
Mr Jeffrey Flower
Who departed this Life Septbr ye 2d 1726
Aged 38 Years.

Under this Stone lyes the Body
of Capt. William Blackburne[3]
Who was born in the Town of
New Castle on Tyne in Great
Britain on the 17th of Septembr
1653 He departed this Life
the 18th day of October in the Year
of our Lord 1714
In hopes of a Joyful Resurrection

In Memory of
Mildred Thruston
Daughter of
John and Sarah Thruston[4]
* * * * * * * * * October 1756
* * * * * * * * * * * 1758

II.

AT DR. WALKER JONES'S RESIDENCE.

Here lies the body of Sarah Timson
Wife of Samuel Timson of York County
And daughter of Thomas & Ann Thornton
Of this County. She was a dutiful
Child, obedient wife, Tender Mother
And kind Mistress. She departed this
Life the 28th of February 1763 in the
21st year of her Age.[5]

III.

CARTER'S CREEK OR FAIRFIELD.

To the lasting memory of Major Lewis Burwell[7]
Of the County of Gloucester, in Virginia,
Gentleman, who descended from the
Ancient family of the Burwells, of the
Counties of Bedford and Northampton,
In England, nothing more worthy in his
Birth than virtuous in his life, exchanged
This life for a better on the 19th day of
November in the 33d year of his age A. D. 1658 (?)

[*Arms.*[9]]

[In per]petual memory of ye virtuous
[Lucy B]URWELL[9] the Loveing and Beloved
[Wife of] Major Lewis Burwell of ye County
[of Glos]ter in Virginia (long since deceased)
[She was de]cended from the Ancient family
[of the H]igginsons. She was ye only Daughter
[of the v]alliant Capt Robert Higginson
[One of th]e first comand^rs^ that subdued
[the cou]ntry of Virginia from the power of
[the heat]hen who not being more worthy in her
[birth th]an Vertuous in her life Exchanged this
[World for] a Better one on the 6th November, in
[the ——] yeare of her Age, Anno Domini 1675.
* * * buried on the * * ght hand of her
* * * d * * her M * * * * * * ll of her owne
Grand Children.

[*Arms.* [10]]

Here Lyeth the Body of
Honble Lewis Burwell [11] Son of
Maj Lewis Burwell & Lucy his wife
Of the County of Gloucester who first Married
Abigail Smith of ye family of ye Bacons
by whom he had four Sons and Six Daughters
and after her Death to Martha [12] the Widow
of ye Honble William Cole by whom he
also had two Sons and three Daughters and
Departed this Life the 19th Day of December
Anno Domini 1710 Leaveing behind him
three Sons and Six Daughters. [13]

[*Arms.* [14]]

To the Sacred Memory of Abigail the
Loveing & Beloved Wife of Maj Lewis
Burwell of the County of Gloster in
Virginia Gent who was Descended of the
illustrious Family of the Bacons and
Heiress of the Hon Nathaniel
Bacon Esq President of Virginia, who
Not Being more Honorable in her Birth
Than Vertuous in her Life Departed
this World the 12th day of November
1692 aged 36 years having Blessed her
Husband with four sons & six Daughters.

Sacred to the memory of the dearly beloved
* * * Martha, daughter of * * * Nansemond
County in Virginia, married to Col
William Cole by whom she had no [two] sons and
No [two] daughters. Afterwards married to
Major Lewis Burwell, by whom she had
Six [two] sons and three daughters; resigned
This mortal life the 4th day of Aug., 1704. [15]

Here lyeth the Body of
Lewis, son of Lewis Burwell and Abigail

His wife, on the left hand
Of his brother, Bacon, and
Sister, Jane. He departed
This life ye 17th day of
September 1696, [16] in the 15th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, the daughter
Of Lewis and Martha, his wife. She departed
This life in the first year of her age
On the 20th of July. [17]

[*Arms.* [18]]

Beneath this Tomb
Lies the Body of Major
Nathaniel Burwell
Eldest son of Major Lewis
Burwell who by A well
regulated Conduct and firm Integrity
Justly Established a good Reputation
He died in the forty & first Year of
His Age leaving behind him three
Sons & one Daughter [19] by
Elizabeth Eldest Daughter
of Robert Carter Esq
In ye year of our Lord Christ
MDCCXXI.

IV.

JARVIS'S FARM ON WARE RIVER.

[*Arms.* [20]]

Underneath this loanly Tomb lieth y^e^
Body of Mary Booth the wife of
Thomas Booth Gent deceased
Who lieth near her. She was daughter
Of Mordecai Cooke Gent of Ware Parish
Gloucester County in Virginia Who de-
parted this life January 21st 1723.

This Monument is erected by the
Sons and Daughters of the Said
Thomas and Mary Booth in memory
Of our Dear and tender Mother.

[*Arms.* [21]]

Here lieth interred ye Body of Thomas
Booth [22] Gent who was born in Lanca-
shire but lived most of his days in Glou-
cester county Ware parish in Virginia
Where he departed this life on the 11 of
October Ann^o^ Dom 1736 in the 74th year
of His Age.
This monument is erected as the last
Duty paid to the memory of a tender and
loving Father by the Sons and Daughters
of the said deceased and by memento
for us to follow the steps he trod know-
ing we all must die so saith ye Lord.

But death or the loanly cave why need we fear
If we but live and die as He that lyeth here
Who only waits his Saviour's call
To rise again as he did fall
And then receive the glorious crown
So let us his example follow
And fear not if we die to-morrow.

Underneath this Lonely
Tomb[23] Lieth the Remains of
John Booth Late Commander
of the Ship Mermaid who
Departed this Life May 13 1748,
In the 34th Year of his Age
Erected by Mordecai Booth.

Whilst on this variant stage he rov'd
From Port to port on Ship board drove

Sometimes the wished for haven reached
But twice his bark was stranded on the beach
No other coffin but the ship the Sea his grave
But God the merciful and just
Has brought him to the haven safe in dust
O to this haven do I say
Yes near his father and Mother to lay
The Port he long in illness craved
O blessed Lord into this Grave
His sailes unfurled his voyage tis oer
His anchors gone hes safe on shore.

V.

WAREHAM.[24]

Here lieth the body of Mrs Ann
Cooke the wife of Mr John Cooke
and Eldest daughter of Capt Thomas
and Elizabeth Todd She was Born
in this Parish of Ware on the 9th day
of November Anno 1682 and died
the 18th day of July 1720 in hopes of
A joyfull Resurrection to Eternal life
which God grant her for her Blessed
Redeemer's Sake. Amen.

Here lies the Body of Mrs Mary
Cooke the wife of Mr John Cooke
and Eldest daughter of John Smith, Esq[25]
and Elizabeth Smith She was Born
in this Parish of Ware on the 14th day
of April Anno 1691 and died the 15th
of March 1724 in hopes of a Joyfull
Resurrection to Eternal Life
Which God grant her for her blessed
Redeemer's Sake. Amen.

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Cooke
Wife of Mr. Mordecai Cooke
And eldest daughter of
Francis and Mary Whiting
Who was born in the Parish of Ware
On the Seventeenth of Decr Anno 1713
And died the 8th day of December 1762
in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection
To Eternal Life
Which God grant her for her Blessed
Redeemer's Sake Amen.

In Joyfull hopes of a Glorious Resurrection
to Life Eternal Mordecai Cooke
Son of John & Ann Cooke
After a conscientious discharge of every
social and every Religious Duty on Earth
Chearfully resigned his soul to God
his Body to this silent Grave 5th April
in the year of our Lord 1751
of his Age 43.

VI.

HIGH GATE.

[*Arms.* [26]]

Underneath this Stone lyeth Interred
the Body of Mrs Catharine Washington
Wife of Major John Washington [27]
and Daughter of Coll Henry Whiting by
Elizabeth his Wife Born May the 22d 1694
She was in her several Stations
a Loving and Obedient Wife a tender
and ever Indulgent Mother a kind and
Compassionate Mistress and above all
an Exemplary Christian
She departed this Life February ye 7th 1743
Age 49 Years
to the Great loss of all that had ye Happiness
of her Acquaintance.

[*Arms.* [28]]

In a Well grounded Certainty of an
Immortal Resurrection
Here lyes the Remains of Elizabeth
the Daughter of
John and Catharine Washington
She was a Maiden
Virtuous without Reservedness
Wise without Affectation
Beautiful without Knowing it
She left this life on the Fifth day of
Feb[r] in the Year MDCCXXXVI in the
Twentieth Year of her age.

Here lies the Body of
Ariana M. Kemp
(late Consort of Peter Kemp Jun[r][29])
Who departed this life April 30th 1811,
Aged 30 Years
She was the daughter of
Maj[r] John Grymes and Susannah his wife
of London
Regretted by all who knew her

Here rests the Body of
William Curtis
Who departed this life April 22d 1806
Aged 49 Years.

VII.

WARNER HALL.

Augustine Warner [30] Deceased
y[e] 24th of December 1674,
Aged 63 Yeares 2 M[th] 26D[s].

Tho dead whilest most men live he canot dy
His name will live fresh in their memory
True worth is highly shown in liveing well
When future ages of his praise shall tell

Mary Warner ye wife of Augustine Warner Esq. was Born
15th of May 1614 And Dyed y^e^ 11th Day
of August 1662.

Here Lyeth the Body of
Co^ll^ Augustine Warner[31]
who was born y^e^ 3d of
June 1642 and Died
y^e^ 19th of June 1681.

Here Lyeth interred
Augustine Warner
son of Co^ll^ Augustine &
Mildred Warner, born y^e^
17th of January, 166$\frac{9}{7}$, And
deceased y^e^ 17th of March, 168$\frac{8}{7}$.

Here Lyeth Interred
the Body of Coll^o^ John Lewis[32]
son of John and Isabella Lewis,
and one of his Majestys Honble
Council for this Colony who was
born y^e^ 30th of November 1669 & departed
this Life on y^e^ 14th of November 1725.

Here Lyeth Interr'd y^e^ Body
of Elizabeth Lewis the
Daughter of Col Augustine
Warner and Mildred his
Wife and late wife of John
Lewis Esq She was Born at
Chesake the 24th of November,
1672 Aged 47 year^s^ 2 Month^s^
and 12 Day^s^, and was a Tender
Mother of 14 children She
Departed this Life the 5th
Day of February 17$\frac{3}{20}$.

Sacred to the Memory
of Caroline Barrett wife of Charles Barrett Esq and eldest
Daughter of Warner Lewis by his
Second wife Mary Fleming.
She was born June 28 1783,
and Departed this vale of tears April 6th 1811.
No language can explain what she was
Her Eulogium is where she still liveth,
In the heart of her sorrowing h * *.

Warner Lewis
Eldest son of Warner Lewis Esq
and Eleanor Gooch
Widow of William Gooch [33]
and Daughter of
James Bowles Esq of Maryland.
Died the 30th of December 1791
Aged 24 years.

Mary Lewis first Wife of Warner Lewis Esq
Daughter of John Chiswell [34]
of Williamsburg.
and Elizabeth Randolph
of Turkey Island
Died the first of November 1776.
Aged 28 Years.

[*Arms* [35].]

Hic Subter Suae Sunt reliquae D.
Thomas Clayton M. B. Johannis Clayton
Arm. Filii natu minimi Aulae pembrochianae
Cambrigiensis olim Alumni qui studiis
et labore professionis fractus postquam
aetatis suae annum XXXVIII * * * * XVII
die Octobris anno nostrae salutis a Christo
MDCCXXXIX pie et suaviter in Domino
obdormivit cujus vidua Isabella pientissima
hoc marmor pro munere extremo uberibus
cum lachrymis devotissime posuit.

Magnificas nullas cernes hic suae columnas.
Saxa nec artificis vivere jussa manu
Pyramides celsa lactor nec surgere in
illis in campis Isidis arte pares.
Scilicet hanc speciem mentorum quaerat
famam qui metitus conciliare nequit.

Here Lyes the Remains of
Juliana Clayton ye only Daughter
of Thomas Clayton and Isabella his
Wife She was born May ye 17th 1731
* * * * * * ye 12th of May 1734
* * * * * * *

[*Arms* [36].]

Here Sleeps the Body
of Isabella Clayton While
her Soul is gone in Triumph to
meet the best of Husbands
and never more to be Devorced
by him to be taught to Sing
Eternal Praises of God & ye Lamb
For Ever.

This is to the Memory of
James J. McLanahan
Eldest son of
John and Elizabeth McLanahan
of Franklin County
Pennsylvania
Born November 15, 1791
Died October 16, 1831.

[to be continued.]

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

[1] Last summer the editor spent several delightful weeks in Gloucester, visiting the old homesteads. He tried to take down as literally as possible the inscriptions upon the old tombstones, which are rapidly disappearing. Gloucester county was divided originally into Ware, Abingdon, Petsworth, and Kingston parishes, the last being cut off with Mathews in 1790. A register and vestry book of Abingdon parish and a vestry book of Petsworth are at the Episcopal seminary at Alexandria. Abingdon Church is a handsome square brick building, standing on the road to Gloucester Point. Upon the arch of the door have been cut the figures 1765. The building is probably the last of a series of similar structures on the same spot. The silver service, which is kept by Mrs. Selden of "Sherwood," bears the inscription, "The gift of L. B. to Abingdon Parish." One of the leading parishoners in 1700 was Lewis Burwell.

[2] The arms are those of Flower of Chilton, Co. Wilts: Sa. a unicorn pass., or on a chief ar. Jeffrey Flower died "intestate," Peter Whiting administrator. (Ludwell MSS.)

[3] At the lower church in Middlesex are tombs of Dorothy and Thomas (children of William and Elizabeth Blackburne), who died respectively in 1726 and 1727. Capt. William Blackburn, J. P. and Burgess, died in Middlesex in 1738. (Va. Gazette.)

[4] This Thruston tomb is a fragment, placed for preservation in the vestry room at Abingdon Church.

[5] This Timson inscription was furnished the editor by Dr. Walker Jones, of Gloucester county. Samuel Timson was a descendant of Samuel Timson, formerly a merchant of London, and Mary Juxon, his wife and sister of William Juxon, merchant of London. See *Virginia Historical Society Collections*, XI., pp. 99–100 for the immigrant's inscription. From various contemporary sources, William Thornton was guardian of John Liptrott, in York Co. (1646). He patented land in Gloucester Co., Petsworth parish in 1665–'66, and was vestryman. He had issue—William, Jr., Francis, and Rowland—from whom many of the Thornton name in the United States are descended. From an old book-plate (I have seen a photograph of it) of William Thornton, of Virginia, the family arms are: A chevron betw. three hawthorn trees, agreeing in Burke with Thornton of counties Cambridge, Norfolk, and York. I purpose to give a full account of the Thorntons and Timsons in some future number of this QUARTERLY.

[6] "Carter's Creek," the old seat of the Burwells, is situated on a creek of that name and not far back from York River. On the high triple chimney are cut the letters L $^{B}_{1694}$ A. Besides the tombstones mentioned in this paperof the Burwell family there are extant the tombstone (badly injured) of Elizabeth (Burwell) Harrison, of "Westover," and her brother, James Burwell, of King's Creek, York county (inscription published in *Virginia Historical Papers*, Vol. XL).

[7] Ancestor of Burwell family. Inscription taken from Meade; tomb missing or shattered now. Had grant in 1648 for head rights Roger Wingate, the minister his son, the Lady Clifton and her two maids, William Burwell, etc. Mrs. Eliz. Hull had grant in 1643 for William, George, Elizabeth, and Lewis Burwell. [She (Elizabeth Hull) perhaps married 2dly Robert Vaulx, called "brother" by Lewis B.] Francis Hammond, brother of Gen. Mainwaring

Hammond, had in 1654 head-rights Robert, Eliz., Susan, and Humphrey Vaulx, Francis and Mana. Hammond, John Woodington, &c. Robert Vaulx's brothers were Thomas, James, and Humphrey Vaulx. John Woodington, a kinsman. James Vaulx went to Dorchester Co., Md. Lewis Burwell was son of Edward Burwell, of Bedfordshire, and Dorothy, d. of William Bedell, of Catsworth, who had, 1, Edward; 2, Dorothy, perhaps m. ——— Woodington; 3, Elizabeth, probably married, 1st, Hull, 2d, Vaulx; 4, Lewis, bapt. at Ampthill Mch. 5, 1621, the immigrant; 5, George; 6, Edward. An Edward Burwell was living in York Co. in 1648. The date of Lewis Burwell's death was probably 1653, not 1658, as Meade makes the tomb read. See Keith's *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison;* etc., York Co. Records, and Land-Office Register.

[8] Arms too worn for the Editor to make out.

[9] Lucy, Higginson married, 1st, Major Lewis Burwell; 2d, Col. William Bernard, and 3d, Col. Philip Ludwell. Her father, Capt. Robert Higginson, commanded at Middle Plantation in 1646, and as a reward for valiant service received from the Colony 100 acres of land (York Co. Records). This tombstone is much injured, and the portion of the inscription in brackets is supplied from Campbell (*Southern Literary Mess.*, xiii., p. 464). The last lines (Campbell does not give them) were doubtless: "She was buried on the right hand of her husband. Erected to her memory by several of her own grandchildren."

[10] I found this tomb intact. The crest is a human bust, the crest of Abigail Smith, Burwell's first wife. The arms are, *dexter*, a saltire between four griffins' heads erased; *sinister*, three roses in bend; the former for Burwell, the latter doubtless for Smith. The Burwell shield, as represented at this place and on James Burwell's tomb at King's Creek, is not charged with eagles' heads, as commonly represented. The last has for crest a griffin's claw with three talons grasping a twig with four leaves.

[11] I found Lewis Burwell's will (proved Feb. 19, 1710) on record in York Co. He mentions sons, Nathaniel, James, and Lewis; grandson, Lewis, son of Nathaniel; son-in-law, Henry Seaton; daughters, Joanna, Elizabeth, Lucy, Martha, Jane, and Martha, jun.; godson, William Burwell, about 4 years old, living with William Davis and Ellinor his wife, whom he directs to be educated at William and Mary College, in style "becoming a gentleman's son," and to have 65 pds. worth of plate "that hath his mother's coat-of arms upon it"; [Matthew Burwell, probably the father of William, and William Davis were witnesses to Lewis Burwell's deed in 1700;] brother Philip Ludwell; £30 to the poor of Abingdon parish, and £30 for mourning-rings. Should his children die without issue, his property in York, James City, King William, etc., to go for establishing free schools, and a chair of Law, Medicine, or Divinity in William and Mary College. Mr. Keith was probably unaware of this will.

[12] Lewis Burwell, the second of the name, had, by Martha Lear, two sons and three daughters, but Meade says *eight daughters*, which is certainly wrong. (See Note 15.)

[13] Burwell had, by his first marriage, four sons and six daughters. In March, 1691–'92 (date of the proof of Col. Bacon's will), there were living three sons, Nathaniel, Lewis, and James, and four daughters named in the will in this order: Joanna, Elizabeth, Lucy and Martha. Bacon and Jane, two others not mentioned in the will, must have died before 1691–'92. Lewis died in 1696. Henry Seaton probably married a daughter, also deceased. By the second

marriage after 1694 (date of Col. Wm. Cole's death), he had two sons and three daughters. Of this number Mary, who died in 1704, was one; Lewis, Jane, and Martha jun., mentioned last in the order of his children in 1710, were doubtless three others. One I have no knowledge of. There must have been two daughters of the name of Martha living in 1710, one by Abigail Smith, and the other by Martha Lear, else the whole number of surviving children called for by Lewis B's tomb would not be the number named in his will. It also follows that in 1704, when Governor Nicholson was wild about one of the Burwell girls, the children of the second marriage were of tender age. Martha, as being the only child of the first marriage unmarried, must have been the object of his attentions.

Mr. Keith suggests only two sons for John Armistead, of Hesse, Henry and William, and makes the lady whom James Burwell in his will (1718) calls "sister Martha Armistead," the wife of Henry Armistead. James Burwell married Mary Armistead, and speaks also of "brother John Armistead," and Mr. Keith says that this John was brother of his wife, and a son of William Armistead, who married Anna Lee, a fact evidenced by Burwell mentioning his "mother, Ann Armistead." This is contrary to the account given to me by several correspondents, and to Mr. Brock's Armistead pedigree in the *Standard*, but is perhaps correct, except as to the first particular.

In support of the views of the last, Barradall's Reports (MSS. in Virginia Historical Society and Law Library) show that in 1737, Burwell Armistead and one Dudley sued in behalf of John[4] Armistead, then an infant, who was eldest son and heir of John[3] Armistead deceased, who was eldest son and heir of John[2] Armistead deceased, who was eldest son and heir of John[1] Armistead, who in 1680 bought land with Robert Beverley, in Gloucester county. Robinson, the plaintiff, was eldest son and heir of John Robinson, Esq., who married Catharine, daughter of Robert Beverley. Other facts may be added to Mr. Keith's account of the Burwells. Col. Bacon's old homestead at King's Creek, descended under Major Lewis Burwell's will, to his son James, who is buried there (see Virginia Historical Society Papers, Vol. XI., for inscription on tomb). James married Mary Armistead (she married secondly Philip Lightfoot) and had Captain Nathaniel Burwell and Lucy Burwell.

Captain Nathaniel Bacon Burwell (Inventory £1669 rec. 1749) married, and had James, who married Anne Jones (b. Feb. 15, 1739, d. 1779) sister of Dr. Walter Jones, of the Revolution; issue, 1, Nathaniel Bacon; 2, James; 3, Ann; 4, Rachel; 5, Bacon. "Descendants of Roger Jones" mentions another, Lucy, the reputed wife of Bishop Ravenscroft; but she is not mentioned in Ann Burwell's will. In 1790 Nathaniel Bacon Burwell, Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife, sold Kings Creek plantation, of 1800 acres, "on which he now lives, and his late father, James Burwell lived," to John Tayloe Corbin, of King and Queen county. Elizabeth, his wife, was daughter of John Smith, brother of Dr. Augustine Smith, and (in 1793 of Richmond county, but formerly of York) and left a son, James Bacon Burwell, infant in 1793.

I think a daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Bacon Burwell must have married John Reade (son of Robert, son of Col. George), as Elizabeth, his daughter, is called granddaughter in Mary Armistead Lightfoot's will (pr. 1775). She, Elizabeth, first married Rev. Richard Hewitt, of Hungar's Parish, Northampton county (he died before 1779). She had by him, 1, Elizabeth Burwell; 2,

Mary; 3, Ann; 4, Dorothy; 5, Sarah. Of these, Elizabeth, who married Henry Lee, Sarah, who married Littleton Kendall, and Dorothy, alone survived in 1798. The widow, Elizabeth (Reade) Hewitt, married secondly Col. Edward Harwood, son of William Harwood, of Warwick county. (York Records, Chancery papers, &c.)

[14] Abigail Burwell, née Smith, was the heiress of Col. Nathaniel Bacon, and the arms on her tomb are Burwell impaling Bacon. The crest is a human bust, representing, probably, Smith. Meade says that Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon was daughter of Richard Kingsmill, and her tombstone at Norfolk is confirmatory, bearing as it does the arms of Tayloe (her first husband was William Tayloe, of the Council) impaling Kingsmill, as in Burke.

[15] The tomb of Martha (Lear) Burwell is shattered. This inscription is taken from Meade, but is erroneous in stating her children. At Bolthorpe are tombstones to three children by her marriage with Col. William Cole. And in the York records is a deed by Lewis Burwell, dated December 2, 1700, conveying certain negroes "in trust for William Cole, son of Col. William Cole, late of Warwick county, deceased, by his wife Martha, and now the wife of me, the said Lewis Burwell, to be delivered to him when he shall attain the age of 18"; "and in event of his death, to the surviving children of said Lewis and Martha Burwell." The inscription probably read, "two sons and two daughters," instead of "no sons and no daughters." In like manner, instead of "six sons and three daughters" by Lewis Burwell, Martha's tombstone doubtless read, "two sons and three daughters," a correction agreeing with the tombstone, still intact, of Major Burwell himself.

[16] Meade says, Lewis Burwell, son of Major Lewis and Abigail (Smith) Burwell, died in 1676, but Campbell says 1696, which, as Keith shows, is undoubtedly correct.

[17] This inscription is taken from Meade; tombstone now missing.

[18] The arms on the tombstone of Nathaniel Burwell are the same as on that of James, his brother, at King's Creek. The crest seems to be also the same.

[19] The children of Nathaniel Burwell were: Lewis, President of the Virginia Council, Carter, of the Grove in James City county, Elizabeth, wife of William Nelson, and mother of Gen. Nelson.

[20] The arms are enclosed in a lozenge, and represent in Burke "the later arms" of Booth of Barton, county Lancaster, impaling Cooke, of Whitefield, county Suffolk.

[21] The arms as above, enclosed in a shield, bearing as *crest:* A demi St. Catharine, ppr. couped at the knees, in the *dexter* hand a Catharine wheel, in her *sinister* a sword, the point downwards.

[22] Robert Bristow of London, merchant, son of Major Robert Bristow, formerly of Gloster county, Virginia, made a power of attorney in 1709, to Thomas Booth of Gloster county, to sell his property and plantations in Virginia. (York county Records.) One Thomas Booth still controlled the Bristow estate in 1772, when William Nelson solicited the agency for Col. Robert Tucker, of Norfolk, who had suffered heavily from a great fire. (Nelson MSS. Letter Book at Episcopal Theological Seminary.) The Bristow estate was shortly after confiscated by the Virginia goverment on the ground that the Bristows were aliens. (See QUARTERLY II., July Number for an account of the Bristow family and arms.) An elaborate chart pedigree of the

family, prepared at much cost, shows that Thomas Booth, the immigrant, was son of St. John Booth, son of John Booth, son of George Booth, whose son William was father of George first Lord Delamere, which last was father of Henry, first Earl of Warrington.

Thomas[1], the immigrant, married Mary Cooke and had George[2], Thomas[2], Mordecai[2], John[2], William[2], and 4 daus.

Mordecai[2] mar. —— and had George[3] and two daus., one of whom married twice.

George[3] mar. Mary Wythe Mason, and had George Wythe[4], Mary[4], Fanny[4].

George Wythe[4] mar. Lucy Jones, issue, Mary[5], Fanny[5], Lucy[5].

Mary[4] mar. James H. Roy, issue, William H., James, Mary, Laura. William H. Roy mar. 1st Anne Seddon; issue, Thomas S., William, James H. (all died young), Anne S., Susan S.; mar. 2nd Euphan W. Macrae, issue, Fanny W., Mary M., Ellen D.

Mary[5], daughter of George Wythe, died unmarried.

Fanny[5], d. of Geo. Wythe, mar. Warner T. Taliaferro, issue: General William Booth Taliaferro[6] (1894).

Lucy[5], d. of George W., died unmarried.

Thomas[2], son of the immigrant Thomas[1], mar. Anne Buckner, and had George[3], Thomas[3], John[3], and Mordecai[3], and one married daughter.

George[3], son of Thomas[2], mar. ——, and had Thomas,[4] Sarah,[4] and six married sisters.

Sarah[4] mar. Thomas Baytop, and had James Baytop, who mar. Lucy Taliaferro Catlett, and had Ann Walker Carter Baytop, who mar. Jeff. W. Stubbs, of Gloucester county, and had Prof. T. J. Stubbs, of William and Mary, J. N. Stubbs, State Senator (1894), Prof. W. C. Stubbs, of Louisiana, &c. The Booths, of Nottoway, trace to Gilliam Booth, a reputed descendant of the Gloucester family. See Goode's "Virginia Cousins."

There was a prominent family of Booths in York Co. Robert[1] Booth was clerk, burgess, etc., from about 1640 till his death (1657); mar. Frances ——— had perhaps Robert[2], J. P., who mar. Anne, dau. of James Bray, Esq., of the Council, and Angelica —— his wife. Robert[2] died in 1692, and his widow mar. Capt. Peter Temple (died 1695), son of Peter Temple, minister of York parish. After Peter Temple's death, she married, 3dly, Mungo Inglis, grammar master of William and Mary College, and had children. William[2] Booth, J. P. (will proved 13 May, 1692), was perhaps another son of Robert[1], and mar. Margaret ———, and had Elizabeth, who married, 1st, Dr. Peter Plovier (d. 1677–'78); married, 2d, John Griggs; 3d, Captain Thomas Nutting, J. P., whose dau. Katherine married, 1st, Capt. William Sheldon; 2d, Capt. Robert Armistead, son of Major Anthony Armistead, of Elizabeth City. The York records say that Elizabeth[2] was a daughter of Robert[1] Booth, clerk of York Co., and married Dr. Patrick Napier. Her children were Robert[3] (under 21 in 1672) and Frances[3], and lived in New Kent. Robert[3] had Booth[4] Napier (b. Feb. 1, 1692) and other children. (See St. Peter's Parish Register.)

[3] This is a splendid tomb, highly ornamented. Gen. William B. Taliaferro has a handsome funeral ring with the engraving on the inside: "John Booth obiit —— 1748, Æt. 36"; as also a ring, evidently in memory of his father, on which all that can be made out is, "Tho: . . . . . 73" [Thomas Booth obiit, etc., æt. 73].

[24] This is a quaint old brick house, near the Pianketank, the early residence of the Cookes. Mordecai Cooke patented 1174 acres at the head of Ware River in Mockjack Bay.

[25] John Smith was member of the Council, and eldest son of Major Laurence Smith. See arms and account of his family, in QUARTERLY, July, 1893; paper entitled "Temple Farm."

[26] The arms are, apparently: On a chevron between three wolves' heads erased, three trefoils,—presumably Whiting. Crest, a wolf's head (?) erased.

[27] Major John Washington was eldest son of Lawrence Washington and Mildred Warner. Lawrence was son of Colonel John Washington, who with his brother Lawrence came to Virginia about 1655. Major John was great-uncle of General George Washington. See Sparks's *Life of Washington*, I., page 548.

[28] This tomb bears the arms used by General Washington. (Spark's *Washington*, Vol. I., p. 542.)

The crest on the tombstone is, "out of a ducal coronet a raven, wings addorsed ppr."

[29] Peter Kemp, Jr., was the son Peter Kemp, vestryman of Petsworth parrish.

[30] Col. Augustine Warner came to Virginia about 1628, was justice of York county, and finally settled in Gloucester county, on the estate still known as Warners Hall. (For description of this house see *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. I., No. 3, p. 351, n. 11.) Was burgess for York in 1652, and for Gloucester, 1655; member of the Council 1659–1667, married Mary ——, and had 1, Sarah married Lawrence Townley, and was ancestress of General Robert E. Lee, 12, Col. Augustine.

[31] Col. Augustine Warner, eldest son of the preceding, married Mildred, daughter of Col. George Reade, of York county. He studied at the Merchant Taylor's School, in London, and was Councillor, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, etc. For details as to his descendants, see Richmond *Critic*, October 5, 1889; Richmond *Standard*, iii., 23, 38, 52; iv., 23.

[32] John Lewis, Esq., member of the Council, etc., was son of Robert Lewis, who settled in Gloucester county. Mrs. William Reynolds writes that it was established through the researches of Capt. Henry Howell Lewis of Baltimore, "who had every statement verified from the old English and Welsh records," that Robert was the son of Sir Edward Lewis, of Van and Erdington. It would be interesting to know the exact evidence by which this important fact was established.

[33] William Gooch was the son of Governor William Gooch of Virginia. The Lady Rebecca, his mother, presented to the College a gilt sacrament cup and patten, and Bible (Samuel Athawes MSS. 29 July, 1775). And a cup and patten answering this description are in the custody of Bruton church in Williamsburg.

[34] John Chiswell, of Hanover, clerk of the General Court, died in April 1737, in his sixtieth year (*Virginia Gazette*), had a son, Col. John Chiswell, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Randolph, of Turkey Island (she died, aged fifty-four, in February, 1776), and had, issue, 1, Susanna, married John Robinson, the speaker; 2d, William Griffin, 2 Mary, married Warner

2

Charles, See Va Mag 4 357

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Lewis; 3, Elizabeth, married Charles Carter, of Ludlow, Stafford county; 4, Lucy, born August 3, 1752, died April 4, 1810, married Col. William Nelson. Col. Chiswell, their father, discovered in 1757 the New River lead mines (now known as the Wythe Lead and Zinc Works); and Fort Chiswell, within a few miles thereof, was named for him. In 1766 he killed a Scotch gentleman named Robert Routledge, probably a refugee and supporter of the Pretender, as Chiswell called him "a rebel Presbyterian." The county court refused to bail Chiswell, but on his way to jail he was bailed by three of the General Court, John Blair, Presley Thornton, and William Byrd. They were said to be relatives of Chiswell, and were bitterly attacked for their interference. His prosecutor was chosen in the prevailing custom by lot, and it fell to John Blair, Jr., an intimate friend, to conduct the case, but the suicide of the accused ended the proceedings. (See Richmond *Times*, March 4, 1894; *Virginia Gazette*, by Purdie, for 1766; Call's *Reports*, Vol. IV; and the letter of John Camm in this number.)

[35] The arms on the tomb of Dr. Thomas Clayton are: A cross engrailed between four torteaux; crest, a leopard's gamb erased and erect, grasping a pellet, or torteau. From Mr. Stanard's carefully prepared pedigree, based on Le Neve, Wills at Somerset House, &c., printed in Wallace's *Historical Magazine*, for October, 1891:

Thomas,[1] of Clayton Hall, Lancaster, England, m. Agnes, d. of John Thornell, issue, William[2] "2d son but heir," d. 1627. William[2] m. —— Cholmeley, issue, 1, John[3] 2, Sir Jasper[3] of St. Edmunds, Lombard St., Mercer Alderman, &c., knighted 1660. Sir Jasper[3] m. Mary Thompson, d. of William Thompson, "late citizen and haber-dasher of London," issue 1 Sir John[4] 2, George,[4] 3, Mary[4], 4, Prudence[4], 5, Rebecca[4].

Sir John[4] m. Alice Bowyer, d. of Sir William Bowyer, of Denham, Bucks, boronet, and relict of William Buggins, of North Crey, Eng. Issue 1, John,[5] born 1665, died Nov. 18, 1737; studied at the university, probably Cambridge, and at Inner Temple; and in 1705 was appointed attorney-general of Virginia; was judge of the Court of Admiralty, member of the House of Burgesses, recorder of Williamsburg, &c. Married, not known whom, and had 1, John,[5] the eminent botanist, and author of "Flora Virginia." (See Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary.) 2. Arthur,[6] clerk "of a county on the upper part of James River." 3. Dr. Thomas,[6] educated at the University of Cambridge, and completed his medical studies in London, returned to Virginia, where he married, in 1728, Isabella Lewis, of Warner Hall, and died October 17, 1739. He had one child, Juliana, born May 17, 1731, died 12th May, 1734. The descendants of John[6] are numerous in Virginia.

William Pryor was an early justice of York county; made his will, proved 25th January, 1646-'47, and appointed his brother-in-law, Jasper Clayton, executor of his English estate, and Capt. Thomas Harwood and Capt Thomas Harrison, Gent., formerly of Ratcliffe, Middlesex county, Eng., executors of his Virginia estate. He left two daughters, Mary, and Margaret who married Thomas Edwards, of the Inner Temple, London. (York county, Va., Records.) William Bernard, of Purton, in Gloucester, purchased Pryor's estate in York county, just above Yorktown, and his wife, Anna, sold it to Robert Baldrey, who left it to Thomas Ballard, of the Council. (*Ibid.*)

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

LETTER[1] FROM THE REV. JOHN CAMM[2] TO MRS. MCCLURG[3].

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN VIRGINIA,
July 24, 1766.

MADAM: I beg pardon for not acknowledging the receipt of your very agreeable letter sooner. Indeed, it wanted nothing to make it more agreeable but an assurance from you that your brother was perfectly recovered, that you and the Doctor had met with every satisfaction in England, and that you were all three preparing for a speedy return to Virginia. My delay in writing to you was owing to the long expected return of Mr. Balfour from whom I hoped to receive some news of you at Bath. But when he came at last I was much disappointed, for I found that publick affairs had engrossed his whole attention; and he was so much taken up with persons of consequence during his short stay at Williamsburg that I could get but a few minutes discourse with him, for which, however, considering his late accession of importance, I ought no doubt to be very thankful.

Since you and Mrs. Balfour have done such eminent service to your country in the day of its distress, if you cannot return soon that I may beg your influence with the Great here, pray speak a word or two for me to the Secretary of State, Mr. Pitt, with whom your late successful endeavors in behalf of your afflicted country must have brought you acquainted.

A clear income or Living of one hundred a year will bring me to make you a visit at Bath. But observe, tho' a Living of one hundred nett will do, I care not how much larger the Living shall be. If by conversing with the Great, you have learnt their manners and are unwilling to bestow so considerable a favour on a friend

[1] Dr. James B. McCaw, of Richmond, has the original of this letter.

[2] Camm qualified as professor in 1749, and was President from 1771 to 1777.

[3] Wife of Dr. Walter McClurg, father of James McClurg, who represented Virginia in the Federal Convention of 1787.

without some way or other finding your own account in the transaction, which the unpolished call taking a bribe, you shall make your own terms with me. I will submit to what you think reasonable, and then you know the larger the Living or the Post is, the the better for both.

I have a strong inclination to set you a task for your next letter. This I beg you will let me wait in expectation of as little a while as will any way suit with your conveniency: which, considering my apology above for delay of writing on my side, I am afraid you will call a modest request. If you do, I must lie at the mercy of your good nature, and to that I appeal. Besides an account of your success with Mr. Conway or Mr. Pitt in soliciting for me, and your remarks on the people and company at Bath, pray let me know how your brother's recovery proceeds, how it is with the Doctor, particularly with yourself, whether the Bath waters have yet made you fat and unwieldy, whether England or Virginia be the most agreeable place to settle in according to your present estimation, what is become of Kempe, whether he be alive or gone to his own place, whether anything has been yet done in that affair, and whatever else of the like kind you think proper or have room for.

You will not excuse me, notwithstanding the length of my letter, unless I tell you some news of our dear country. I will give you, then, the good news first. Grass looks better of late than I have ever seen it do for many years past at this season of the year. The planters hereabouts say they were burnt up last summer and are drowned this. These honest discontented gentry, I am afraid, secretly murmur at the wise Disposer of events, and sometimes seem to give shrewd hints that his affairs would be better managed if they might be entrusted with the direction of them.

One of our most active, flaming and applauded sons of liberty, Col. Rich'd Henry Lee, who burnt poor Mercer in effigy, raised a mob on Archy Ritchie, etc., etc., etc., has been lately blown up in the Publick Prints, it is said, by Mr. James Mercer. It appears that Lee, previous to his Patriotism, had made interest to be made Stamp Master himself, from letters it seems now in the possession of Col. Mercer, so that Lee will find it difficult hereafter to deceive any body into an opinion of his Patriotism.

Now for the bad news. I am sorry that there is reason to call it bad indeed. Col. Chiswell[1] has committed a murder on the body of one Mr. Routlidge. He was sent down by the examining court

[1] See note 34 on page 235.

to take his trial at Williamsburg. Instead of his being lodged in the jail, three Judges of the General Court, led to it no doubt by Chiswell's connections, out of session, have carried their power so high as to stop him in his way to the Prison and admit him to bail, which is like, as well it might, to put the whole country into a ferment. You may see a great deal on this subject if you can come at Purdie's *Virginia Gazettes*, immediately preceding and following the date of this letter. After all this, I will not trouble you with college matters any farther than to let you know that I, who was so lately to be turned out,[1] a second time, am now the only person left to take care of the youth above the Grammar School, Mr. Graham[2] having embarked for the mother country almost six weeks ago and no other Professor being yet arrived, in his or Mr. Small's room.[3] I shall only add that nothing distresses me, at present, more than, sometimes, an impertinent wish I could be transported to Bath in one moment and be removed back again in another, whenever I should find myself so unfortunate as to need or desire it.

I am your most obliged & obdt. Servt.,

JOHN CAMM.

LETTER FROM HUDSON MUSE, OF VIRGINIA, TO HIS BROTHER, THOMAS MUSE, OF DORCHESTER CO., MARYLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND COURTHOUSE, *April* 19, 1771.

DEAR BROTHER: Brother Daniel has just showed me your favor to him of the 26th ulto, wherein I observe you desire me to Dunn Mr. W. Chilton. I really have pestered him sufficiently, but to little purpose, for I have not yet been able to get one farthing from him, nor, in short, can I tell when it will be got; he always promises mighty fair, I believe would pay had he the money, but you may well judge how the poor fellow must be pinched in his circumstances—so far business.

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[1] There had been great dissensions between the Faculty and Visitors, some account of which is given in Perry's *Historical Collections, Virginia.*

[2] Rev. Richard Graham, Professor of Moral Philosophy.

[3] William Small, the friend of Darwin and Cooper, and preceptor of Mr. Jefferson. He was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The only instructors at the college at this time were Thomas Horrocks, President; John Camm, Professor of Divinity, who conducted several departments; Emanuel Jones, Master of the Indian School; Mr. Patterson, usher of the Grammar School, Mr. Klug, sub-usher, and Mr. Mathew Davenport, Writing-master (Faculty *Minutes*).

I now must give you & your consort joy in your little girl; I did not in the least doubt but she'd be a great beauty, at least in your eyes, & really is some advantage, especially in the fair sex, as the first sight commonly prejudices the world for or against a person; though I must confess should be heartily glad to see you all over here this summer, should have commended you for deferring the trip a while had your buildings been all completed, knowing that such a jaunt must have been very disagreeable with your little beauty—but a few months may strengthen her sufficient to undergo a Bay sleep. Though I could not indulge myself that way, returning from Cambridge, as I expected, being much terrified in my first nap by a full broadside from the whole cabbin crew (bugs I mean), that I ever after was afraid to shut my eyes together, for as I may hope to be saved they were so numerous that the night I lay in bed I caught several galloping over my face, which seemed to be their favorite amusement & slick lusty doggs they were.

But lucky for me after two days & nights, we fell in with a vessel bound to Rappahannock, on which I immediately agreed to give the ragged Capt. two dollars for the trouble he'd been at & discharged him—afterwards my berth was very agreeable tho' the trip was teadious—for although we had been out so long we had made but small progress on our journey. After I got into my new berth the Capt. run us 8 or 10 back to get to harbour round Hills Point, I think they call it, where we lay two nights & a day within 15 miles of Cambridge.

My new Capt. being a young man, & well acquainted on shore, for want of better amusement he pursuaded me to walk at least six or eight miles backwards and forwards on the shore side to show me the yanky girls, & though the distance was so short, I almost believed myself to be in a new world from the neighbourhood of your town—so much poverty I never before beheld, for to the best of my knowledge in the several houses that I visited the best furnished one had two chair frames without bottoms, a few stools & a block table & their diet appeared to be suitable to their furniture, for in three houses where the family happened to be at dinner, it consisted only of a tray of boiled potatoes & beverage, what still surprised me more, those very people might have got a great plenty of excellent oysters, fish & crabs within a hundred yards of their doors; in short, I cannot tell you how miserable these poor, lazy, ragged devils appeared.

In a few days after I got to Virginia, I set out to Wmsburg, where I was detained for 11 days, tho' I spent the time very agree-

ably, at the plays every night, & realy must join Mr. Ennalls & Mr. Bassett in thinking Miss Hallam super fine. But must confess her luster was much sullied by the number of Beauties that appeared at that court. The house was crowded every night, & the gentlemen who have generally attended that place agree there was treble the number of fine Ladyes that was ever seen in town before —for my part I think it would be impossible for a man to have fixed upon a partner for life, the choice was too general to have fixed on one.

About the latter end of this month, I intend down again, & perhaps shall make out such another trip, as the players are to be there again, and its an amusement I am so very fond of.

I left my Father's yesterday where they are all very well and will be overjoyed to receive your letter. My brother Daniel has just opened a large assortment of goods, & being court day he is too busy to write, he desires his compliments. I suppose he'd tell you he has given out his great house for a year or two till he gets cleaverly settled. I have got into my old cabbin, where I shall ever be happy in seeing you & any of your acquaintances—be kind enough to give my compliments to the Transquaking & Shoal Creek families & others on the Easternshore that I was happy enough to make an acquaintance with there.

Yr. affectionate Brother,

HUDSON MUSE.

THROCKMORTON, OF ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Throckemertona, Throckmorton, or the Rockmoortown, from whence this family is denominated, is situated in the vale of Evesham, in the parish of Fladbury, anciently written Flanderburg, in Pershore Hundred, in Worcestershire, a manor containing two hamlets, Hull, alias Hill, and Moor.

The rise of this family is recorded by no antiquary. In a pedigree made by Sir William Dugdale, the first mentioned is John de Throckmorton, who was lord of the manor of Throckmorton, in the vale of Evesham, about fifty years after the Norman Conquest, 1130; which leaves no room to doubt but that this family possessed it at the entrance of the Normans, or long before, the etymology of the name being either British, or, as is more probable, Saxon.

From this John descended Henry de Throckmorton, who made a grant of a yard of land in Halla, *temp.* Henry III., 1220.

Robert de Throckmorton (his son, I presume) had issue, Simon de Throckmorton, who, by Isabel his wife, had issue, two sons, John and Giles, which last had an annual revenue out of the manor of Throckmorton, A. D. 1330.

John, the eldest, was possessed of Throckmorton, 13 Edw. III., 1339, and had in marriage Agnes, or Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Abberbury, of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, and was succeeded in the lordship of Throckmorton, etc., by Thomas, his son and heir, who was of the retinue of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in 20 Richard II., as also escheator for the county of Worcester in 3 Henry IV., in those days an office of great account and trust. He was constable of Elmley Castle in 6 Henry IV., and by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of ——— Besford, was father of John Throckmorton, who was employed in the service of Earl Richard (son of Thomas, Earl of Warwick) at Caen, in Normandy, in 5 Henry V., and, being brought up to the study of the laws, was afterwards of his counsel. He died April 12, 23 Henry VI., leaving Eleanor, his wife, surviving, who was daughter and co-heir of Sir Guy de la Spine, or de Spineto (by the heir of Wyke), Lord of Coughton, in Warwickshire. John Throckmorton left issue by Eleanor aforesaid, two sons and six daughters: 1, Thomas, ancestor to the branch we are treating of; and 2, John, who married Isabel, daughter of Edward Bruges, of Lone, in Gloucestershire, Esq. (from whom descended Sir William Throckmorton, of Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, created Baronet, 9 Jac. I., which title is extinct). Of the six daughters, Eleanor married to Richard Knightley, of Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, Esq.; Maud, to Sir Thomas Green, of Green's Norton, in the same county, Knt.; Margaret, to John Rous; Agnes, to John Winslow; Elizabeth, to Robert Russel; and, according to some pedigrees, another Elizabeth, married to Robert Gifford, and by others, married to ——— Seymour.

Till the time of Thomas Throckmorton, eldest son and heir, it seems that this family was not wholly possessed of Coughton; but then did John Tracy, son and heir of Alice, the other daughter and co-heir of Sir Guy Spine, by his deed, bearing date May 29, 27 Hen. VI., grant unto him the said Thomas, and his heirs, that moiety thereof by inheritance belonging to him. Of which Thomas, all that I have seen farther memorable, is, that in 5 Edw. IV. he underwent the Office of Sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, and that he departed this life in 12 Edw. IV. leaving by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Olney of Weston, in

Bucks, Knt. (and Goditha his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Bofom, or Bofun,) four sons: (1), Robert, of whom hereafter; (2), John, who married Jane, daughter and coheir of Henry Baynard, of Spelshull, in Suffolk, and was ancestor of the Throckmortons, of Claxton, and Southelman, &c., in Norfolk and Suffolk; (3), Richard, ancestor to those of Great Stoughton, in Huntingdonshire; and (4), William, LL. D. Also four daughters: Goditha, married to Edward Peyto, of Chesterton, in Warwickshire; Mary, wife of Thomas Middlemore of Edgbaston, in the same county; Margaret to William Tracy of Tuddington, in Gloucestershire, Esqrs.; and Elizabeth, the last Abbess of Denny, who died Jan. 13, 1547, and lies buried at Coughton.

Robert Throckmorton, Esq., son and heir, twenty-one years old at his father's death, I find a Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire, from 2 R. III. till towards his death. In 1 Hen. VII. he was made of that King's Privy Council; and in 2 Hen. VII. this Robert made the Park at Coughton, inclosing therewith a certain common ground called Wikewood, whereunto he afterwards added Samburneheath, and Spiney's Leys, lying within the said Lordship of Samburne; and the same year was a Commander in the King's army at the battle of Stoke. In 10 Hen. VII. he received summons, with divers other persons of quality, to appear before the King in person upon the feast day of All Saints the same year, to receive the order of Knighthood, upon advancement of Henry, the King's second son, to the Dukedom of York, and created him Knight of the Bath, in honour whereof these were to be made Knights of that order; yet do not I find, by any commission, that he had the title of Knight attributed to him till 17 Hen. VII. That he was a man of singular piety, the sundry bequests, contained in his testament, do sufficiently manifest; and of no less devotion, as may seem by his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, which in 10 Hen. VIII. (having settled his estate) he undertook; but died beyond sea in that journey. He left issue by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Baynham, only one daughter, Ursula, married to Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, in Staffordshire, Knt.; and by his second, Catharine, daughter of Sir William Marrow, Knt., Alderman of London, he had four sons, and seven daughters: (1), Sir George, hereafter mentioned; (2), Anthony, killed in the battle of Pavia, in Italy; (3), Michael, who was of the retinue of Cardinal Pole, and died 1 Nov., 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, and lies buried at Mantua, father to Francis Throckmorton, Esq., famous for his hospitality to the English travelers at Mantua,

where he lived, notwithstanding his burial at Ullen-hall, 1617; (4), Richard, of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, who married Jane, daughter of Humphry Beaufoe, of Edmonscot, in Warwickshire, and was ancestor to Sir George Throckmonton, Serjeant of the hawks to Queen Elizabeth, and to those of Brampton and Ellington, in Huntingdonshire.

Of the seven daughters of Sir Robert, Mary was wife of Tho. Burdet, of Bramcote, in Warwickshire; also of Richard Middlemore, of Edgbaston, in the same county, Esqrs.; Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Englefield, Knt.; Catharine, wife of —— Boughton, of Lawford, in Warwickshire, Esq.; Ursula, Bridget, and Alice, died unmarried; and Margaret, a nun.

Sir George, his son and heir, succeeded, who being a Knight in 17 Hen. VIII. was one of those that attended in court at that solemn coronation of Queen Anne, in 25 Hen. VIII. and in 18 and 35 Hen. VIII., executed the office of Sheriff for the counties of Warwick and Leicester. He built that stately castle-like Gate-house of freestone at Coughton, intending (as it should seem) to have made the rest of his house suitable thereto; but the Lord Cromwell, Vicar-general to the King, being Lord of the manor of Oversley, in Warwickshire, and beholding thence, with a rapacious eye, this estate, lying in the vale below, had him imprisoned in the Tower for refusing the Oath of Supremacy, where he was preparing to lay down his life for the same principles as Bishop Fisher, and Sir Thomas More, professed. But Queen Catharine Parr, niece to Sir George's Lady, begged the life of her uncle, and was so great a friend to him as to procure court preferments for three of his sons, Clement, Nicholas, and George; and when the Lord Cromwell fell into disgrace the King was pleased to advise with Sir George, amongst others, in what manner to proceed with that unfortunate statesman, who complained thereof in a doleful letter to the King. He married Catharine, daughter of Nicholas, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, by whom he had nine sons and ten daughters: (1), Sir Robert, ancestor to the present Baronet; (2), Deodatus; (3), Clement, of Haseley, in Warwickshire, Sewer to the Queen, temp. Hen. VIII., and afterwards a Commander at the siege of Bullogne. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Edward Nevil, Knt., second son to the Lord Abergavenny, and from him descended those of Haseley, and Ansley, in Warwickshire. His eldest son and heir, Job, was a considerable man, and the supposed author of Sir Martin Mar Prelate; and father of Sir Clement Throckmorton, Knt., who was a Gentleman not a little eminent for

his learning and eloquence, having served in several Parliaments in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Chas. I. as one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Warwick, and undergone divers other public employments. Clement, his son, was Lord of the manor of Haseley, 1640, and had three sons and five daughters; Sir Clement, his eldest, knighted by King Charles II. and sat in Parliament as one of the burgesses for Warwick, 1661. He died at Wolverhampton, before his father, without issue; whereupon his brother Francis, first son by his father's fourth wife, became heir to the estate, and enjoyed it about two years; and he dying also without issue, his brother Robert succeeded, who married into the Mordaunt family, and possessing it not much above two years, died, leaving his wife with child of a son, which was named Clement, who lived to be married to Lucy, daughter of Captain Thomas Lucy, of Cherlecote, and Catharine, his wife, daughter of Robert Wheatley, of Bracknell, in Berks, Esq.; (who after his death married the Duke of Northumberland,) but dying some little time after, left his wife also breeding of Mrs. Lucy Throckmorton, who married, first, Wm. Bromley, of Bagginton, in Warwickshire, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. William Bromley, Esq., Secretary of State to Queen Anne; and secondly, —— Chester, Esq.

The fourth son of Sir George, before mentioned, was Sir Nicholas, Sewer to King Hen. VIII., and a Commander at Bullogne; who in the reign of Edward VI. commanded at Muffelburgh-field, and brought the news of the victory; whereupon he was knighted, and was in the highest favor and esteem with that King. In the reign of Queen Mary he was tried about Wyat's conspiracy, and made a most notable defence, as may be seen in the State Trials, and by the justness and integrity of the Jury was acquitted; and afterwards was received by the Queen with great marks of esteem; and was at the battle of St. Quintins. In 1 Eliz. he was Chief Butler of England, and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and that year employed as embassador to Francis II., King of France, and Mary, Queen of Scotts, his consort, to expostulate the matter with them for assuming the Arms of England in their quarterings. Much more might be said of his actions and negotiations for he was a valiant soldier and commander, and a consummate statesman. He left his own life in verse, written, as is supposed, in his imprisonment (and is now in the library at Weston). He died Feb. 12, 1570, aged fifty-seven, and Fuller says, "at supper, eating of salad, not without suspicion of poison, the rather, because

happening in the house of one no mean artist in that faculty, R. Earl of Leicester," and lies buried on the south side of the chancel of St. Catharine Cree Church. He married (as before mentioned) Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, in Surry, knight of the Garter (sister and heir to Sir Francis Carew); from this match by his eldest son, Sir Arthur, proceeded the Throckmortons, of Paulers Perry, in Northamptonshire; from Sir Nicholas, a younger son, who had his mother's estate, and took the name of Carew, was the late Sir Nicholas-Hacker Carew, of Beddington, in Surry, Bart., descended. The fifth son of Sir George was Kenelme. 6, Thomas, who died without issue. 7, Sir John, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, at Kenilworth, and was Master of the Requests, and Justice of Chester. He married Margery Puttenham, daughter of Robert Puttenham, Esq., by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He died May 22, 1580, and lies buried at Coughton.

Sir John Throckmorton, of Fekenham, above mentioned, had issue, Francis, attainted in 26 Eliz. for treason laid to his charge, as having conspired in behalf of the Queen of Scots. The eighth son of Sir George, before mentioned, was George, who married Mary, daughter of John Burges, the first Baron Chandos; and 9, Anthony, of Castleton, Oxfordshire, who married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of William Willington, of Barcheston, in Warwickshire, Esq., relict of William Catesby, of Ashby Legers, in Northamptonshire, Esq., and was ancestor to the Throckmortons of Hertfordshire and Essex. Of the daughters of Sir George, Mary died without issue; Anne married John Digby, of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, Esq.; Elizabeth, first married to Robert Winter, of Hodington, in Worcestershire, and secondly, to Thomas Smith, of Camden, in Gloucestershire, Esqrs.; Margaret, first the wife of ——— Catesby, and afterwards, of Brian Cave, Esqrs.; Elizabeth, first married to John Gifford, of Chillington, in Staffordshire; secondly, to William Ligon; and thirdly, to George Peyto, of Chesterton, in Warwickshire, Knt.; Elizabeth, Meriel, and Elizabeth, who died young or unmarried. Sir George, the father of these sons, lived to a very great age, and died 1 Queen Mary. He had a more numerous posterity than perhaps any in England at that time, having an hundred and twelve grandchildren existing. He died in the year 1500.

Sir Robert Throckmorton, Knt., eldest son and heir of Sir George, before mentioned, was Sheriff of the counties of Warwick

and Leicester, 1 Queen Mary. He had two wives; first, Meriel, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley; his second Lady was Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Hussey, relict of John, Lord Hungerford. (The preceding is from Kimber's *Baronetage*.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

IV. *Library* of Col. Richard Lee,[1] Esquire, of Westmoreland county, taken literally from his inventory, recorded December 8, 1715:

"Universal Dictionary Philips fo Salmon's Lond^{o} Dispens^{y} 8vo Dr. Barrows sermons 3 voll fo comon prayer book 8vo Parable of the Pilgrim S Patrick accomplished Cooke 8vo Callimachi Cyrinaei Epigrammata Markhams Masterpiece 8 vo Austins Meditacons fo Wings Art of Surveying 8vo Etymolgicum parvum 8vo Reglimens and Ordinances 8vo Cockers Arithmetick 8vo Mametij Epistol 12mo Gulielm Hardaei Medici Regij 12mo learn to die 12mo a treatize of maratime affairs The Union of Honour fo Silva Silvarum fo Scholastical History of the Canons of the Holy Scripture fo fflorus ffranciscus 12mo Bayles receipts 8vo Les Guerres D' Alexandre par Arrian Greek Grammar 8vo Comentarij Collegii Cambriciensis Societatis Jesus de Anima Aristoteles Les Sex primes liberi Euclidij 8vo Cæsaris Comentarii 8vo Dodonas grove 8vo Jno Whites Works Divinity fo Government & obedience as they are directed by Scripture & reason Hodders Arithmetic 8vo the art of distillation 8vo Peti Suavij Hist Cons Tridentiri Opera Theologica fo 1 vol History of K. Henry 7th fo corpus doctrinæ orthodoxæ 8vo History of the D of Espernon fo Bible 4to Praxis Medicinæ 4to Terence 8mo Physica Praxis fo a piece of Surgery fo ffrench Dictionary 4to little description of the great world Lucii Annaei Senecae opera 4to. Luciani Diologi 8vo Logicales controversial 8vo Laurentii Vallæ opera 8vo aurea clavis 8vo della Sagassee tres livres 8vo Hammond's Catechism 8vo alvari Grammatica 8vo Juvenal & Perseus 8vo exercitationes de morbis 8vo Rabdologica 12mo Pastor Fido 12mo Merlin Anglica Ephemeris 8vo Hesiod 8vo Tulleys Orations 8vo Thos A Kempis de Xto imitand^{o} 12mo Hegentii Itinerarium 8vo Book of Prayers 8vo Elenchi Motuum 8vo Elementa optica 8vo Phrasis Oratoriae 8vo Alberti Magni opera

[1] Richard Lee, member of the Council, etc., was the son of "Richard Lee Gent." and as his tombstone (on Lee's Creek, an arm of Lower Machodoc, Westmoreland county) states, "was descended from an ancient family of Merton Regis in Shropshire, and was very skilful in the Greek and Latin Languages and other parts of polite learning." He died 12th March 1714–15 in his 68th year.

8vo The mischief of sin 8vo Hermani Brittania magna 8vo Selected discourses Epithetorum farago 8vo Day of Jubilee 8vo Systema medicinale 8vo Iodici Sinceri Itinerarium Rhetorica Libri duo 12mo Owens Epigrams 12mo Morum Exempla 12mo Zenophontis opera 8vo Rainoldi Orationes 12mo A Septuagint 8vo Introductio ad Blazoniam 8vo Historia Universalis 8vo Erasmus 8vo Logicæ institutiones 8vo hear the Church a pamphlet natura brevium 8vo Bergers dicij Logica 8vo Dictionariolum Ang et Lat 8vo Poemata Latina 8vo Gentill Sumer 8vo Ars Signorum 8vo Comentaries on Aristoles Ethics Terminationes et Exempla conjugationum Toutes Lees Oures Charitables 8vo Statuta miversitatis Oxon 8vo Claudianus 8vo Dialogues Rusticks 8vo A Collection of Articles 4to Method of Physick 8vo the method & Hon^{r} of the old English Clergy Demosthenes Orationes 12 mo Heliodorus 8vo a treatise of famous places 8vo Renati Des Cartes tractatio 8vo disputatio Juridica 4to The Life of Count Gabalis 12mo Nugae venales 12mo Glissons Anatomy 12mo Jani nicii pinacotheca 8vo Glory of the Church 8vo Thomas Smith Aug de repub Anglorum Horace 8mo Janua Linguarum Institutiones Medicinal 8vo Virgil 12mo Ovid 12mo Livius 8vo Opiscula 8vo Notitia imperii Romani 8vo Edonis nentuti Theatrum Illustrium Poetarum Flores 8vo Cornelius Tacitus 8vo English Gentleman fo Diogenes 8vo Sallust 12mo Moors Arithmetick 8vo Synonima Latinorum 8vo Musae Sacræ 8vo Anguis flagellatus 8vo Cornelius Tacitus 12mo a piece of Divinity 4to time & the end of time 12mo Aurea Pythagorum Carmina 8vo Hist. of Civil Wars of ffrance fo Urania practica 8vo Pauli Orosij opera 8vo Hist of the World Sr Walt^{r} Rawley fo Mich^{ll} De Montaignes fo Bates Dispensatory 8vo Hemrii Orationes 12mo Epitome Del Hist Romanæ 8vo Clavis mystica D. ffeatley fo the only way to the rest of Soul 12mo Jo Bapt fferrarij Senensi Orationes 12mo Hugonis Grotii Institutio 12mo The whole duty of man 8vo Sermons on Several occasions 4to Elementorum Euclides libri tridecem fo Lex mercutoriæ fo Enchiridium Anatomicum 8vo Observacons out of Terence 8vo Sr Edwd Cooks reports fo 4 vol English Rogue 8vo discripcon of Eng^{ld} & Wales 8vo laws of Ecclesiastical pollity fo Galens works fo 5 vol exposicons on the principall scriptures Warrs of Italy fo Sennerti opera omnia fo Cornelius Tacitus Annals fo Lancelott Andrews Sermons fo Areti opera fo Hypocratis opera Annotacons on old & new Testam^{t} fo A concordance of Holy Scripture fo Annals of the World fo Collecon of orphan lectures Opela Sebastian munsterii fo Laws of Virginia fo Matheseos tractatio 4to Collecon of ffrancis Bacon works Lexicon Scapula fo 2 vol Calepini Dictionarium Latinum fo Johannis Gorrei opera fo speeds prospect of the world fo Titles of Hon^{r} fo Anatomy of man fo right way to the best religion History of the Holy Land fo Delavalls Travels fo Reconciliableness of Specifick medicines fo Martials Epigrams 8vo Erotenun linguæ sanctæ 8vo Hymns Tabaci 8vo ffilorus Anglicus 8° Lond° Practice of Physick 8vo

a Glympse of Eternity 8vo Eikon Basilakij or Royall Image Hudibras 8vo Epistolæ Elianæ 4to Spirituall refineings 4to Aristotle Paraphrase on the Psalms 8vo ffrench Testam^{t} 12mo ffrench Bible 8vo Treatise of Divinity 4to Mangers ffrench Gramar 8vo Kenelm Digby's receipts 8vo. fflorilegium 8vo accomplished courtier 8vo Cluvers Geography 12mo Greek Testament 12mo, Hippocrates 8vo Barclai Pomatum 8vo La fida pastora 8vo Homers Iliads observators fo Euphorionis satiricon 8vo a concordance 4to Plinij Epistolæ 8vo Corneli felsus (Celsi?) de Medicina 8vo Davids Psalm in Latine 8vo Bacons Sermons fideles spheere Johannes de sacro Bosco 8vo a collection of penal laws 4to ffrench schoolmaster 8vo Exercitationes de gen. animalium fo Cæsars comentaries 8vo Quintus Curtius 8vo Wingates arithmetick 8vo Moriæ encomium 8vo the new art of living Orationes Latinæ 8vo Calligraphia Oratoria 8vo Practice of quietness 8vo Suetonius 8vo Epictetus 8vo Magiæ naturalis tractatio 8vo La Secretaria de Apolie 8vo Apthenii proginnasmata 12mo Les Lettres de M^{r} De Voiture 8vo Historia Alexandria Magna 12mo familiar Coloques 12mo Europe a slave unless Eng^{id} break her chains Hobbs Elements 8vo Orlando furioso 8vo Æsops Fables Gr. & Lat. 8vo Legrands Philosophy fo merchants mirror fo Sr Geo Crokes reports fo 2 vol law Dictionary fo Symboleography 4to a comentary on Littleton fo a compleat book of sea laws 4to Practick part of the law 8vo Greenwood revised 8vo Trials p Pais 8vo Compleat History of Europe 8vo 3 vol abridgm^{t} of Geo Crokes rep^{rts} 8vo Natura brevium 8vo Records Arithmetick 8vo M De Voitures Letters 8vo Cleavelands Poems 8vo Bacons Elements quarto Witt & drollery 8vo Court Keepers guide 8vo virtus rediviva 8vo Vellius parterculus 8vo Hobbs Philos Rudiments 12mo Divine breathings 12mo a practical catechism 8vo Balzacs Letters 8vo Pains Poems 8vo Annals of QueenAnne 8vo 3 vols Contemplations Moral & Divine 8vo Institutio Legalis 8vo English Rudiments 8vo Les termes de Loy 8vo Histo^{ll} acco^{t} of rise &c of the W. Indies misteries of clerkship 8vo office & duty of Ex^{rs} 8vo Kebles Justice of the Peace fo ffortescutus Illustratus fo Eyres Arithmetick 8vo Syllabus Græco Latinus 8vo Marriners fallen 8vo Formulæ Oratoriae 8vo Power communicated by God to the Prince 8vo Pia desideria 12mo Lylleys Gramar 8vo Winton School phrases 8vo Corderius 8vo Latin Testam^{t} 12mo Graecae prosodia 8vo Greek Gramar 8vo Gold mine of the french tongue 8vo Plutarcks Lives fo Rushworths collections fo 1st part Boyles consideracons of the style of H. Scriptures.

[In the inventory are mentioned: "In the Hall: Richard Lee's picture, frame & curtain." "G. Corbin's [1] picture," "the Quakers picture," "T. Corbin's picture." In the chamber, among many pieces of plate, "six large spoons, marked squirrel." [2]]

[1] Richard Lee married Lettice Corbin, daughter of Henry Corbin.

[2] The Lee crest was a squirrel.

LIBRARY OF EDMUND BERKELEY, ESQ.

V. *Library* of Edmund Berkeley, Esq., Member of the Council (Died 15 Dec. 1718), from an inventory taken the 18 and 19 days of June, 1719:

The whole Duty of Mann One old Bible and one old comon pray' book The Christian Sacrifice The great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice A Brief chronicle of the Civil Wars of England and Ireland. Cavalrie the first Book The common prayer book the best companion. Janua Divoram. Contemplations on the State of Mann the first part of the English Dixtionary The Wel Spring of Sciences The Young Clerk guide A compendium of physick The Athenian Oracle A Guide to Constables Some consideration touching the Stile of the Holy Scriptures. A perfect Guide for a Studious Young Lawyer The p'sent State of London. a Profitable book for those that are burnt with Gunpowder. The first part of the English Dictionary a Compleat history of England The lives of the noble Grecians and Romans. The Tragedy of Darius and Julius Cæsar A Compleat Collections of all the Laws of Virginia The new world of English words. The history of the Jews. The Countrey Justice The first part of Compleat Histrey The Expotion of the Creed The Surgeons mate An Essay concerning human understanding a Breife Treatise of Testaments The Decameron A Compendius Dictionary Lexicon Manuale. Lord Delamers Works. Sixteen sermons on several occasions ffarquhars Works. An abridgment of all the Statutes in fforce The standard of the Quakers. The Hearts Ease. A Tryal of Faith Several Discourses of the great Duties of Natural Religion The Works of Josephus in three Volumes Doctor Reads Works. Abridgment of the Statutes of King Wm. Plutarchs Morals. Bethel or a fform for ffamilys Discourses on the History of the whole world of wisdom the second and third books. Mr. John Banisters Works. The History of ffrance the first and fourth volumes of the turkish spy Sermons on several occasions resolutions and devisions of Cases of Conscience Plutarchs Morals the Second Volume and the third. A Manual Anatomy England's General Description Shakespears Works. Second Volume of Tom Browns Works Copies of Certain Letters. Ancient and the present State of the Empire of Germany. The Shepards oracles. Physoignomie and Chiromancy The Genral View of the Holy Scriptures The practice of piety The great law of consideration Trigonometrie Of generosity and constancy in the faith The History of the Revolutions in Sweeden The Marrow of Chyrurgery Toleration discuss'd. Letters of Remarkables in Switzerland The office of Executors a Companion for a Chyrurgeon The Critrick The Lively Oracles The heaven of health The history of the Conquest of China Valentine and Orson: a Discourse on the Sacraments Some Motives to the Love of God. an Introduction to the Skill of Musick. Sermons and Discourses some of which

never before printed. The Nature of Truth discuss'd The Method of physick The new London Dispensatory. a Compendius Dictionary Milk for Babes An Introduction to the Eight parts of Latin speech The use of piety The European Mercury The Books of psalms. Notes on Mr. Lockes Essay of Human Understanding Britains Remembrancer An Infallible way to Contentment a view of all the religions in the world A Description of the Little world. The portraiture of his sacred Majᵗʸ in his solitudes and suferings The London Dispensatory English Examples a Short Introduction to Gramar a Short Catechisme The Esopps ffables Works of Mʳ Thoˢ Southerne Eight Lattin Books.

The following items from the inventory are interesting:

Goods from Mers Perry, from James Arbuckle, etc Goods from Mʳ Robert Wise a Tombstone. 47£, 9, 4 Boot Swamp Quarter 24 negroes, steers, horses, etc King & Queen Quarter 10 negroes etc. Purton Quarter 12 negroes etc Home Plantation 37 negroes etc 3 white servants One large parchment covered book One Dᵒ less one silver watch one pair large silver buckles one pair silver spurs. 8 case of knives 15 fforks. 9 smal Ivory handle knives & fforks one set of crimson velvet holsters laced with silver two Ivory handled knives & forks one ivory handled knive 5 India handkerchief his own and Ladies pictures Eleven house pictures King William & Queen Mary Smal four velvet masks. one silver Ladle two pint cans dᵒ. One large salver One Dᵒ less One silver Tankard One silver teakettle One silver teapot and Lamp two silver chafin dishes three silver casters One large caudle cup. One Dᵒ less ten tea spoons One pair tea tongs One strainer One old silver porringer B. Six silver spoons marked L L three new Dᵒ marked E. B. four salts with his cypher two ld Dᵒ Sixteen silver spoons marked M. M. one small Tea spoon two China Bowls. two sets fine China tea cups & saucers one China teapot, one Dᵒ milk pot—fine China one Glass Sugar Dish one China Dᵒ one China Tea canister forty four small silver buttons one saddle with blue velvet housing holsters and breastplate, crupper and two large curb bridles One necklace of small pearls —five strings One hair ring with 12 sparks cyphered E. B. One Dᵒ with eight sparks marked A. B.[1] one large stone Ring One Dᵒ with five stones one Dᵒ hair ring marked A. B. two mourning rings marked A. B. One Dᵒ marked D. Ludwell. two Dᵒ marked M. B.[2] two Dᵒ marked J. Page two Dᵒ marked M. Page. one Dᵒ marked L. Burwell one Dᵒ marked A. B. one large gold Ring one set of Ruby Bobs. two necklaces very small beads. Silk, satin etc cloth. Utensils, earthen and pewter, of all kinds, glass ware, linen, rugs, tubbs, etc.

[1] Was "A. B." for Abigail Burwell, wife of Lewis Burwell, and mother of Lucy Burwell, Berkeley's wife?

[2] Did "M. B." stand for Lewis Burwell's second wife, Martha (Lear) Burwell?

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

For two years previous to the Declaration of Independence each county had a revolutionary committee managing its affairs, independent of the regular government. The MSS. fragments of the proceedings of only two of these are preserved. I have before me a copy of the minutes of the committee for Cumberland county; and these proceedings show that, as in the War between the States, it was the people who controlled, not the politicians. The idea of a few "conspirators" managing the affair was as popular with the British government in 1775 as with the Federal government in 1861, and the idea was equally absurd.

Among the many interesting resolves, the following show who stood back of the famous resolutions for independence of Richard Henry Lee:

"At a committee held for Cumberland county, at the Courthouse, on Friday, the 5th day of April, 1776: Present,—Mr. Chairman,[1] Mr. Fleming,[2] Mr. Harrison,[3] Mr. Pleasants,[4] Mr. Hatcher,[5] Mr. Scott, Mr. Thomas Harris, Mr. Mosby,[6] Mr. Langhorne,[7] Mr. Carrington,[8] and Mr. Thompson."[9]

* * * * * * *

"Ordered, that Mr. Harrison, Mr. Pleasants, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. George Carrington, junior, or any two of them, do draw up and prepare instructions for the Delegates in Convention to be chosen for this County on next Court Day, directing them what Line of Conduct to pursue in their future deliberations.

* * * * * * *

"At a Committee, &c., at the Courthouse, on Monday, the 22nd Day of April, 1776; Present—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayo,[10] Mr. Fleming, Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Scott[11], Mr. Skipwith[12], Mr. Langhorne, Mr. Miller Woodson, and Mr. Thompson.

Thomas Miller is re-chosen clerk of the committee.

Present—Mr. Carrington, jun'r.

Mr. Harrison reported from the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up Instructions for the Delegates in Convention to be chosen for this county, that they had drawn up Instructions for the Concurrence of the People, which he read in his Place, and being ap-

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[1] Col. George Carrington, [2] William Fleming, [3] Carter Henry Harrison, [4] James Pleasants, [5] Frederick Hatcher, [6] Littleberry Mosby, [7] Maurice Langhorn, [8] George Currington, Jr., [9] Bartlett Thompson, [10] John Mayo, [11] Seymour Scott, [12] Henry Skipwith.

proved, were received by the Committee, and stood as hereto annexed.

Mr. Harrison moved that it be recommended to the People of this County strictly to observe the seventeenth Day of May as a Fast agreeable to the Resolution of the Continental Congress:

Resolved, therefore, that the Resolution drawn up by Mr. Harrison be received by this Committee, and the same was received accordingly and is annexed to the Proceedings of the Day, together with the above recited Resolution, being both read and approved of.

GEO. CARRINGTON.

[Teste.] THOMAS MILLER, *Cl. Com.*

The Instructions to the Delegates to be chosen for the County of Cumberland on Monday, the 22nd Day of April, 1776, to sit in the general Convention of this Colony drawn up and reported by Mr. Harrison for the Concurrence of the People, and approved by the Committee at their last meeting, and generally agreed to by the People, were annexed to the Proceedings of the Committee at the Time aforesaid, and stand as follows:

"To JOHN MAYO AND WILLIAM FLEMING, GENT.:

"When the King of Great Britain, deaf to all the humiliating and well intended Petitions from his once loyal Subjects, not only of America, but of Great Britain also, changes his Justice into Severity; when he stoops to the low Artifice of bribing to carry his despotic Designs into Effect, and his first Dignities are Marks of the first servitude; when he prefers arbitrary Sway unknown to the Constitution which placed his Family on the Throne to the Love and Happiness of his Subjects; when the British Parliament so far sunk in Venality and Corruption as to sacrifice their most inestimable Privileges, adding Insult to oppression, have given his Majesty the warmest Assurances, that they will, with their Lives and Fortunes, support him in a ruinous and cruel war against us. When his Majesty, after a wanton Abuse of his Negative on our Acts of Assembly, by which he has forced the Slave Trade on us for several years unmindful of his Coronation Oath, has ordered his Governor Lord Dunmore, to arm our slaves against us, in open Violation of several Acts of Assembly which have the Royal Sanction; when an uniform system through all the Acts of Parliament in the present Reign, tending evidently to the total Destruction of American Liberty, leaves no other alternative

than a base Submission to their inhuman, impolitic and oppressive Measures, or Independency; actuated by a tender regard to ourselves and to our Posterity we think ourselves indispensably obliged to declare boldly for the latter. We, therefore, your Constituents, instruct you positively to declare for Ian ndependency; that you solemnly abjure any Allegeance to his Britannick Majesty, and bid him a good night forever; that you promote in our convention an Instruction to our Delegates, now sitting in Continental Congress, to do the same; that they, in their Line of Conduct follow the British Parliament step by step and since all American Property is declared forfeited to the Crown, that they shall endeavor to procure an Act of the Congress condemning the Property of every British Subject residing beyond sea, and every Subject not taking an active Part in the present Contest, to the use of the united Colonies; that they listen to no Terms of Accommodation from the British Court, without a previous Renunciation from the King of Great Britain of all Right, Title or Authority in and over these Colonies and a formal and solemn Recognition of our Rights and Independency, nor form any Commercial Treaty, till they are satisfied of a Removal of their Ships of War and Troops from our Coasts and Seas; that they immediately open a free Trade to all Nations; that they exert themselves in procuring such foreign Assistance and forming such commercial Connexions as they, in their superior Wisdom, shall think prudent. Should any Proposals be made to you, we strenuously insist that you order the Commissioners immediately to withdraw, and refer them to the Continental Congress. And whereas the necessary Expenses of the present War, from a Scarcity of Coin, must occasion an Emission of a Paper Currency to as great amount as will depreciate its Value, a great Proportion whereof will be laid out in Provisions which we have perishing on our Hands thro' a Stoppage of Trade, every mode which tends to remedy the evil must deserve your attention. We, therefore, assuring you of our hearty Concurrence in the present measures, and wishing a vigorous Opposition, recommend to you to procure an ordinance for an immediate Assessment in Provisions when necessary, and that proper Landings be appointed for the Delivery thereof.

"Since we can neither love, honor nor esteem, but must detest the Wretch who hath brought Fire and Sword into our Country, we conceive a manifest Inconsistency in our Act of Worship; we acknowledge his Britannick Majesty for our lawful Sovereign; we

most heartily beseech Almighty God to strengthen him, that he may vanquish and overcome all his Enemies, at the same time begging his Protection, and that he will save us from the Hands of our Enemies, abate their Pride, assuage their malice, and confound their Devices; thus we dishonour him who hath enjoined us to pray with the Heart and Understanding also, and must appear to be rank Hypocrites. We therefore recommend, that so much of the Liturgy as respects the King be altered, that a prayer for the Preservation, Happiness, and Union of the Colonies be substituted, and that the Clergy be directed to use the same on Pain of an immediate removal."

Copy from the Original, reported to and received by the Committee on Monday the 22nd April, 1776.

[Teste,] THOMAS MILLER, *Cl. Com.*"

THE STAMP ACT.

In the excitement succeeding the passage of the Stamp Act Virginia "rang the alarm bell for the continent." The resolves offered by Patrick Henry united the people everywhere in opposition. And yet, while there was much official talk and private action, it does not seem that in any colony was there much *official* action. Northampton court, in Virginia, appears to have been the first public authority to inhibit the operation of the law:

"Virginia—sc.:

"At a court held for Northampton county, Feb. 8, 1766:

"On the motion of the clerk and other officers of this court praying their opinion whether the act entitled 'An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties and other Duties in America,' etc., was binding on the inhabitants of this colony, and whether they, the said officers, should incur any penalties by not using stamped paper agreeable to the directions of the said act, the court unanimously declared it to be their opinion that the said act did not bind, affect, or concern the inhabitants of this colony, inasmuch as they conceive the same to be unconstitutional, and that the said several officers may proceed to the execution of their respective offices, without incurring any penalties by means thereof, which opinion this court doth order to be recorded.

GRIFFIN STITH, *C. N. C.*"

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

VI.

[57—58]

At a Meeting of ye President & Masters of W. & M. C., March 24, 1756:

Present Y^e^ Revd Thomas Dawson A. M. President ye Revd Tho Robinson A. M. W. Preston, A. M. R. Graham A. M. John Camm A M, & Em: Jones Gent: A. B.

Resol: Y^t^ ye young Gentlemen w^n^ they leave ye Grammar School, shall be obliged to appear in an academical Dress

Resol: Y^t^ ye Chaplain for ye week be ye Dean for ye Week.

THOMAS DAWSON *President.*

May ye 3, 1756.

At a Meeting of ye President & Masters &c.

Present. Y^e^ Rev: Tho: Dawson A. M. President ye Rev: Tho: Robinson, A M. W. Preston A. M. R Graham A M & Em Jones A. B.

Resol: unanimously, Y^t^ Cole Digges[1] & Matthew Hubard[2] be expelled ye College of W & Mary not only for y^ir^ remarkable Idleness & bad Behaviour in general, but particularly for whipping ye little Boys in ye Grammar School—for Obstinacy & Disrespect to ye Grammar Master, & refusing to answer before ye President & Masters ye complaints made ag^t^ y^m^.

Resol: unanimously, Y^t^ any young Gentlemen, who shall keep Company with ye said Cole Digges & Matthew Hubard, or shew y^m^ any countenance, shall be looked upon as their abettors & punished accordingly.

Resolved unanimously, Y^t^ y^ir^ Parents be acquainted with ye above Resolves, & desired to keep y^m^ f^m^ coming within ye College Bounds, otherwise ye Society will cause them to be punished by ye Civil Magistrate

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[1] Cole Digges must have been the son of Dudley Digges and Mary Hubard, his wife, and probably a cousin of Matthew and James Hubard (the usher), as Cole Digges, son of Col. Edward Diggs, would have been only eleven years, and Cole Digges, son of Dudley Digges of the council, was but seven years. If so, he must have died early. See QUARTERLY for January, 1893.

[2] Probably son of Matthew Hubard, clerk of York county, who died in 1745, leaving sons, James, Matthew and William, wife Jane, dau Elizabeth.

[59]

James Hubard the Usher of the College having in the Case of Digges & Hubard behaved to the President & Masters in a most scandalous, impudent, & unheard of Manner, by breaking into the Room, where the said President & Masters consult upon Business, & thence, when they were examining upon account of his bad Behaviour, forcing away his Brother in opposition to every known Rule of the College, nay even of common Decency & good Manners; was this Day sent for to appear before the said President & Masters to know what he had to alledge in Extenuation of a Crime, which tended entirely to destroy the good Government of the College. Upon his Appearance he pleaded the Heat of Passion excited by brotherly Affection, that he was very sorry for what had happen'd, and asked Pardon sincerely of the Society for so heinous a crime, which he again assur'd them was not the Effect of Deliberation, but of Madness the Height of Passion.

[60]

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of Wm & Mary College, September 27, 1756.

Present The Revd Thomas Dawson A. M. President. The Revd T. Robinson A. M. R. Graham A. M. J Camm A. M. E Jones A. B.

Resol: that E Jones be appointed clerk to this meeting

Whereas all the Masters are fully satisfied that Mr Hubard continues to behave very ill in his Office, and is the chief occasion of the present Disorders in the College notwithstanding his Promises of better & more respectful Conduct some Time ago upon which he was pardon'd for a very flagrant Affront to the President & Masters assembled in Meeting; we therefore think it necessary for the Quiet and Good of the College that he be remov'd from the usher-ship, & he is accordingly remov'd.

Resol: that Mr Stringer [1] be appointed Usher of the College.

[61–64 blank]

[65]

Wednesday February 15th 1758.

Present The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson President & Mr Emanuel Jones M^{r} of the Indian School.

The President having in pursuance of an Order of the Visitors of the 14th December past, appointed the Revd Mr William Davis

[1] John Stringer.

to be Master of the Grammar School in the room of Mr Robinson lately deprived by the Visitors until the Arrival of the Master expected from England, he qualified himself according to the Statutes, by subscribing his Assent to the 39 Articles of the Church of England in the following words,

Ego infra-scriptus Gulielmus Davis clericus, Magister Ludi—Grammaticalis Collegii Gulielmi et Mariæ in Virginia [&c. here follow the words of the oath given on p. [48].—EDITOR.]

And then Mr President and Mr Jones administered to Mr Davis the following oath:

[66]

In Fidem dabis te Munus Ludi Magistri Scholar Grammaticalis fideliter administraturum secundum Statuta Collegii: ita Deus te adjuret tactis Sacrosanctis Xti Evangelis

He likewise Subscribed to the three Articles in the 36th Canon. vide pag. [28] [29]

Friday April 7th 1758

Present The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson, President & Emmanuel Jones Master of the Indian School

The Revd Mr Gronow Owen[1] being elected by the Visitors and Governors Master of the Grammar School, and having enter'd on the said Office the 5th Instant did this Day subscribe his Assent to the Articles of the Church of England as in Page 19th, and did also take the Oath de fideli Administratione &c

He likewise subscrib'd to the three Articles in the 36th Canon. Vid: p. [28] [29]

THOMAS DAWSON P.

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[1] Goronwy Owen, son of Owen Goronwy and Sian Parri, was born January 1, 1722, in Anglesea, Wales. Studied at Jesus College, Oxford, and became deeply versed in Latin and Greek. Was curate of Pwllheli and Walton, and in 1758 came to Virginia as Master of the Grammar School at the college. He was too fond of liquor, and in one of his merry frolics he and Mr. Jacob Rowe, Professor of Moral Philosophy, headed the collegians in a fray with the young men of Williamsburg. For this, and, it is said, other improprieties they were forced to resign by the Visitors. He next became minister of St. Andrew's Parish in Brunswick, then a frontier county. His first wife was Ellen, the daugther of Owen Hughes, by whom he had two sons, Robert and Goronwy, who were educated at the college, but died without issue; his second was Mrs. Clayton, sister of President Dawson, who died within a year without issue, and his third was Joanna Simson, of Brunswick, by whom he had John and Richard B. Owen. John moved to North Carolina. Richard B. Owen was educated at William and Mary College, and had eight children. One of

LIGHTFOOT FAMILY.

BY THE EDITOR.

III.

[The following extracts from the records in England were made at the instance of Mr. Charles P. Keith, author of the "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison," &c.]

167 Lloyd—*Will of Elizabeth Lightfoot.*[1]

I Elizabeth Lightfoot of London, widow. My body to be buried as near to my husband as conveniently may be. The poor of the parish of St Sepulchres London £5. To my son John Lightfoot £40 a year for life. Whereas my son Francis borrowed £50 of my son John: I now direct that the said sum be paid by my executors. To my dau. Webb and to my dau. Crosyer £10 each. To my dau. Elizabeth £200. I forgive my son Francis £150 which he owes me. To my sons William, Edward and Philip £100 each. To my son Robert £10, having respect to the £100 I gave him with my grandson John as his apprentice. To my Godsons Charles son of my son Francis, William son of my son William, John son of my son Richard deceased and John son of my son Robert £10 each. To my Godson Charles Lightfoot £40. To John Lightfoot son of

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these, William E. Owen (1790–1866), was a colonel in the Mexican war, and father of Dr. Whyte Glendower Owen, of White Castle, La. George W. Owen, another grandson of Professor Owen, settled in Mobile, Ala., and was a member of Congress, and left an only son, Richard B. Owen, who has children living in Mobile. There are in the South numerous descendants of Professor Owen by his last marriage. (See *Life and Poems of Goronwy Owen*, by Rev. Robert Jones (1876); also sketch in the *Columbia*, Wilkesbarre, Penn., of him and his descendants, by Whyte Glendower Owen.) The name Goronwy was also written Gronow as in the text.

In the opinion of Welsh critics he ranks first among the poets of Wales. A tablet in the cathedral at Bangor commemorates his genius. But his fame was a posthumous one. He was neglected in Wales and forgotten in Virginia. An admirer writes:

"Goronwy, the darling of the Nine,
How big with thought his soul divine.
His works the Cambrian bards shall own
The brightest gems in Wallia's crown.
Nor shall the hand of self-devouring time
Erase his verse—fair print of thoughts divine."

[1] Elizabeth Lightfoot was the daughter of Francis Phelips or Phillips, Esq., and wife of John Lightfoot Esq., of Gray's Inn, who was born in 1598 and died before 1649; leaving John, Francis, George, William, Richard, Edmund, Philip, Robert, Mary, Anne, Jane, Elizabeth, and Rebecca.

my son Edmund £50. To my brother and sisters John Phillips Esq., Anne Dare the wife of Leonard Dare Esq., and Philippa wife of William Rosewell Esq. 40s. each. I will that my executor pay to my grandson, John Lightfoot, son of my said son John during his father's life £10 a year, and after his father's death £40 a year. And if my said executor with the advice of my son in law, John Crosyer shall think fit to advance any sum of money (not exceuding £500) for the settling of my said grandson John: then the said yearly payments of £10 & £40 to cease. To my son in law Edward Leigh[1] Esq. £10. I ordain my son William Lightfoot my executor.

Witnesses: George Aldrich, Mary Walker, William Vincent.

Codicil dated 22 Nov. 1681.

Whereas by my will I have given to my dau. Eliz. £200: now forasmuch as since that time she has married Mr John Turner to whom I have paid £500: I hereby revoke the said bequest

To my dau. Scott late wife of my son Richard £10. To my daughter Turner's daughter one of my silver plates. My household goods at Ickenham I give to my dau. Crosyer. Witnesses: George Day, Judith George, Elizabeth Haids.

Proved at London 24 December 1686.

9 Noel—*Will of William Lightfoot.*[2]

The 28th day of August 1695 I William Lightfoot of Hackney in co. Midd. gent, I give my body to be buried on the northside of my late dear wife's gravestone in the Guildhall Chapel in London. I leave 3 sons and 1 daughter: William, John, Robert and Elizabeth "all dutiful and obedient children."

To my dau. Eliz. £1,000. To my son Robert all my right & title in my houses in Basinghall St., London. To my son William I give all my right in the Manor of Bidston in co. Chester, which I hold in trust for myself and the executors of John Sayer Esq., deceased. To my brothers & sisters, & to my brothers-in-law & sisters-in-law a ring each. To the poor of St. Michaels Bassishaw, St. John at Hackney and Tuddington 40s. each. I make my son William Lightfoot executor.

Proved at London 23 January 1699.

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[1] In York Co. Virginia Records, Capt. Roger Jones is mentioned as attorney for Philip Lightfoot, admr. of Capt. Francis Leigh (March 24, 1684). The son of Capt. Roger Jones was Thomas Jones, and a Thomas Jones was cousin of the Lightfoots. Capt. Francis Leigh may have received his name from Francis Phelips, Esq.

[2] William Lightfoot, son of John and Elizabeth Lightfoot, entered Gray's Inn, October 24, 1653. He probably held some place in the Lord Mayor of London's office, as he authenticates certain witnesses to a deed recorded in York county, Va., in 1680.

33 Ent— *Will of Philip Lightfoot.*

The 17th day of June 1688 I Philip Lightfoote of the city of Norwich, gent., I give to Benjamin Hayken son of Thomas Hayken of London in co. Norfolk £20. The rest of my goods I give to my wife Anne Lightfoote whom I make sole executrix. Witnesses: Henry Smith, Mark Younger, Tho: Cooke.

Proved at London 4 March 1688.

226 Bond— *Will of Charles Lightfoot.*[1]

The 5th day of October, 1696 I Charles Lightfoott, gent., now purser of H. M. Ship the Rupert To my sister Frances Lightfoot £50. "if she ever come into England and demands it not elce." The residue of my goods & personal estate I give to my sister Lucy the now wife of Francis Whitton citizen and Merchant Tailor, and I make her my sole executrix.

Witnesses: Diana Gaddis, Nathaniel Harford, John Suffield.

Proved at London 18 November 1696.

94 Degge— *Will of Robert Lightfoot.*

The 7th day of June 1693 I Robert Lightfoote of the parish of St. Giles's Cripplegate in co. Midd., gunner., do make my wife Anne Lightfoote my lawful attorney, to receive all prize money, wages, &c. due to me, and I also make her my sole executrix.

Witnesses: John Boulton, John Aynge.

Proved at London 9 June 1703.

Administration Act Books.

On the 7th day of March 1687 here issued a commission to William Lightfoote "Patruo" of John & Philip Lightfoot living in parts beyond the seas, sons of John Lightfoote[2] widower, who lately died at Surinam in the West Indies, to administer the goods, etc. of the said deceased, during the absence & for the use of the said children.

On the 8th day of April 1695 a commission to Lucy Whitton alias Lightfoot (wife of Francis Whitton) sister of Francis Lightfoote who died lately in the Royal ship the Nonsueh, bachelor, &c.

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[1] Charles Lightfoot, as shown by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Lightfoot, was son of her son Francis Lightfoot.

[2] Who can this "John Lightfoot, widower," have been, who is mentioned as having two sons, John and Philip, "in parts beyond the seas"? It is probable that John Lightfoot of the council was one of the sons, and the nephew of Philip Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, and not the brother. Will not some of those interested communicate with our consul at Surinam, and ascertain if there is a will on record there of John Lightfoot in 1687?

On the 9th day of June 1707 a commission to Margaret Lightfoot relict of William Lightfoot late of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields in co. Midd, but who died in the merchant ship the Blessing of Livington [sic], &c

On the 20th day of Sept. 1711 a commission to Sarah Lightfoot relict of John Lightfoot late of the parish of St. Margarets, Westminster, in co. Midd, &c.

On the 16th day of September 1713 a commission to John Lightfoot son of Edmund Lightfoot late of the parish of St. Sepulchre's London, widower, &c

On the 5th day of April, 1715, a commission to Joseph Stanwix, gent. attorney of Elizabeth Nicholson widow, sister and next of kin of Thomas Lightfoot late of the City of Carlisle in co. Cumberland, bachelor, to administer the goods, &c., of the said deceased, to the use of the said Elizabeth, now living in co. Cumberland.

WOODHOUSE NOTES.

WOODHOUSE TO WOODHOUSE.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

This Indenture made ye Seaven & twentieth day of July A°. D^ni^. 1632, in ye Eight yeare of y^ee^ reigne of o^r^ Sov^r^aigne Lord Charles by the grace of God King of England Scottland ffrance & Ireland defender of the faith &c Between Capt Henry Woodhouse Esqr.[1] on ye one part ⋀ Witness.th that the said Captaine Henry Woodhouse in Consideracon of the naturall love and affection hee hath and beareth unto his said Sonne Henry, and for his better advancement hath given granted Bargained Sold & Confirmed & by these p^r^sents doeth clearly fully & absolntely give grant Bargaine sell & confirme unto the said Henry Woodhouse his sonne his heires and assignes all those two Shares of land lying & being in y^ee^ Summer Islands otherwise called Barmudas[2] in y^ee^ parts beyond the Seas in a certaine tribe there called or knowne by the name of Hamiltons tribe al^s^. Harrington tribe late in y^ee^ Tenure & occupacon of John Gering of London[3] or his assignes wch said two shares of

[1] See article "Henry Woodhouse" in the QUARTERLY for April 1893.

[2] See the will of Henry Woodhouse in the same number of the QUARTERLY.

[3] A word occurs here which I cannot make out, but think it is probably grocer.

land y^ee^ said Capt Henry Woodhouse lately purchased to him & his heires forever of the said Jno Gering by Indenture of Bargaine & Sale baring date y^ee^ 7th day of august @ D^o^. 1628 in the fourth yeare of the reigne of o^r^ Said Sov^r^aigne lord King Charles as by the Same Indenture may appeare. To have and to hold ye said two shares of land aforesaid & the Soiles Grounds havens Creeks ports rivers waters & all & singular the prmises with the appurtenances Except such Royalties perogatives benefitts & Comodities as are belonging to the Kings ma^tie^ & y^ee^ Governo^r^ & Comp^s^ of ye Sumer Islands and their Successo^rs^ unto the said Henry Woodhouse y^ee^ son his heire and assigns for ever to y^ee^ only pper use and behoof of him the said Henry Woodhouse the son his heires & assignes forever. In wittnes whereof the said parties to this p^r^sent Indentures Interchangeably have sett their hands & Seales the day & yeare first above Written.

HENRY WOODHOUSE.

Sealed and delivered in the p^r^sence
of Samuel Wrote. Tho: Stokes
Thomas Reason Seir: Richd Gilpin.

Note that I the Subscriber Wm Porten[1] Clerke of the Court upon Examination of the originall Conveyance from Capt Henry Woodhouse Esqr to his Sonne doe find that these words following (viz) (and Henry Woodhouse gen^t^ Sonne of the sd Capt Henry Woodhouse on the other part) ought to bee Enterlined beetweene the words part and wittnesseth in the fourth Line wheare you find this mark ⌐

Test: WM PORTEN, Cl Cur.

The Opinion of Governor Diggs.

"Lower Norfl att a Court held the 15th day of January A^o^. 1655.

Present—Coll John Sidney Mr Tho: Daines Lt Coll Lambart Mr Edm: Bowmans Capt ffra: Emperor Mr John porter Senr[2] Mr Wm Daines Mr John porter Junr[3]—Commissioners.

"Gouvernor Digges his opinion Concerning A Clause in Mr Henry Woodhouse his Will[4] Recorded the 15th January 1655 My opinion is that ye devise in these words, and the remainder to be equally devided amongst my children, All ye Children[5] as well by the former

[1] Clerk of the Court of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia.

[2] and [3] John Porter Sr., and John Porter Jr., were brothers.

[4] See will of Henry Woodhouse in the QUARTERLY for April, 1893.

[5] In giving the names of the children of Henry Woodhouse in the QUARTERLY for April, 1893, that of Frances, his daughter, was left out by oversight.

as the Latter Wife shall have theire share & it seems plaine yt the Legacies of five shillings to the former, & the Silver spoones to the Latter, doe not take away the first Guift.

This should have beene plact in M'ch: 56: Edward Digges."

A BOY'S RETORT.

In the *Virginia Gazette* for 1737 is the following:

"An Hint for a Hint."

Mr. Parks,

I have learnt my Book, so far as to be able to read plain English, when printed in your Papers, and finding in one of them my Papa's name often mentioned by a scolding man called Edwin Conway,[1] I asked my Papa, whether he did not design to answer him. But he replyd: "No child, this is a better Contest for you that are a school Boy, for it will not become me to answer every Fool in his Folly, as the Lesson you learned the other day of the Lion and the Ass may teach you." This Hint being given me, I copied out the said Lesson and now send you the same for my Answer to Mr. Conway's Hint from

Sir, your Humble Servant

JOHN SPOTSWOOD.[2]

Fab. 10. A Lion and an Ass.

An Ass was so hardy once as to fall a Mopping and Braying at a Lion. The Lion began at first to shew his Teeth and to stomach the Affront, But upon second Thoughts, Well, says he, Jeer on and be an Ass still, take notice only by the way, that it is the Baseness of your Character that has saved your Carcass.

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[1] Col. Edwin Conway was a member of the house of Burgesses from 1710–1742, a period of thirty-two years' continued service, except the year 1720. He was a prominent figure in the affairs of his country and section; and as such took part in the quarrel against Governor Spotswood for delaying to turn over the arms intended for Brunswick county, purchased with the public funds. His letter, to which the above is a reply, appeared in the *Gazette* of April 15 and 22, 1737, and was entitled "A Hint to discover a few of Colonel Spotswood's Proceedings." See Hayden, p. 240.

[2] John Spotswood was eldest son of Alexander Spotswood, married Mary, daughter of Capt. William Dandridge, and had General Alexander and Col. John Spotswood of the Revolution. See QUARTERLY for October, 1893, p. 113.

NEWTON-WASHINGTON LETTERS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

From "The Herald and Norfolk,[1] and Portsmouth[2] Advertiser, Saturday September 12th, 1795."

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NORFOLK, Aug. 6, 1795.

Sir,

By direction of a meeting held at the Court House of this County yesterday I transmit their proceedings relative to the Treaty of Amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and his Britanic Majesty now under your consideration. They are so expressive in their sentiments of the consequences attending the adoption of it that I hope your opinion will coincide with their wishes and that they will have their weight with others on the same occasion to pervert[3] the evil tendency that is predicted by a ratification thereof.

With Sentiments of the highest respect I am

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS NEWTON, Chairman.

UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA *August* 31*st* 1795.

Have received your letter of the 6th instant, inclosing the proceedings of the meeting at Norfolk on the 5th relative to the Treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. On subjects of so complex and relative a nature as those embraced by the Treaty, a diversity of opinion was to be expected—My determination, which is known to have been in the affirmative of the Treaty as advised and consented to by the Senate, was formed after the most mature deliberation, and with a sincere regard to the public good, Though it cannot be uninteresting to me to know that the wishes of a part of fellow citizens have been contravened by this decision; yet if the purity of my intention will entitle me to their approbation, it has not been forfeited on the present important occasion.

With due respect

I am

Your obedient

G. WASHINGTON.

THOMAS NEWTON ESQ.

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[1] and [2] Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia.

[3] Undoubtedly a typographical error, and intended to be "prevent."

COATS-OF-ARMS IN VIRGINIA.

ABRAHALL. I have seen an old deed of the seventeenth century, of Col. Robert Abrahall, of New Kent County, to William Bassett, with a seal in wax stamped with the arms of Abrahall of Herefordshire. Az. three hedgehogs (or porcupines) or. *Crest*—A hedgehog ppr.

NICHOLSON. Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, of Richmond, has a handsome silver tankard originally belonging to Dr. Robert Nicholson (her ancestor), of Yorktown, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Dudley Digges, member of the Committee of Safety. On it is cut R. M. N., and a ducal crown, out of it an arm grasping a battle-axe. She has also other silver with the same crest.

MANN. The tomb of Mrs. Mary Mann who died 18th March, 1703–4, and lies buried at "Timber Neck," Gloucester County, has a fesse embattled and counter-embattled between three goats passant, the same as Mann, of counties Kent and Norfolk, without the pellets, which I do not recollect seeing. [For an account of Mrs. Mann see "Page Family."]

PAGE. The tomb of Elizabeth Page (daughter of Mathew Page) who died at "Timber Neck" in 1693, has within a lozenge a cross engrailed with a conch shell in the upper right hand corner. These arms are different from any on the other Page tombs.

GOODWIN. Recent investigations in England by Mr. Henry F. Waters show that Major James Goodwin, of York County, Va., was the son of Peter Goodwin, salter of London, who in 1633–'34 recorded his arms and pedigree in the Visitation of that year. The arms seem to be: Per pale gules and or, a lion rampant between three fleurs-de-lis counter changed. Peter was the son of Robert Goodwin, and Robert the son of Henry, of county Bucks.

LONG. The tombstone of "Mr. John Long of Ramsgate, in the County of Kent, in Great Britain, commander of the ship John and Mary, who departed this life the 24th of July, 1736, aged twenty-five years," at the site of old Blissland Church in New Kent County, has a shield charged with a lion rampant, and for crest a lion's head.

CARTER. I visited the tomb of Judith Carter, summer before last, in company with Mr. W. G. Stanard. It stands just outside of Christ Church, Lancaster County, which retains the old pews and pulpit of two hundred years ago. The church is a splendid colonial relic, worthy of preservation, but the windows are broken and the church is now deserted. Near the tomb of Judith are the shattered remains of the tomb of the Hon. Robert Carter, her husband—evidencing what must have been, with its carvings and fancy work, the handsomest thing of its kind in Virginia. Judith Carter's tomb has two shields,—the first representing Carter—a chevron between three cart wheels—impaling three crosses crosslets; the second representing Carter impaling Ludlow—a chevron between three martens' heads. [In the library of William and Mary is a book, *Course of Experimental Philosophy*, by J. T. Desaguliers, printed at London in 1745, in which there is a book-plate of Cary Ludlow, having as *crest* a lion rampant, and as *arms* three animals' heads, identical with those on the tomb of Judith Carter, and which I suppose are intended for martens' heads.] The three crosses in the first shield have not been satisfactorily identified. The mother of Robert Carter was Sarah Ludlow. The fragment of his own tombstone bears the Carter arms surmounted by the Carter crest, described in a previous number of the QUARTERLY.

LANCASTER COUNTY BOOK: ESTATES, DEEDS, &c., 1654–1702.

BY W. G. STANARD.

Edwin Conaway, from June 10, 1654, "from my house at the head of Corotoman" to Mr. Toby Smith, states that Elias Edmonds by will left him (Conway), overseer of his children, mentions that E. C.'s mother-in-law, Mrs. Frances Edmonds, made a non-cupative will. John Meredith had opposed his being overseer, on pretence that he (Conway) was a papist, and ought not to have the bringing up of children, "which God knows was not my intent, but that some honest careful man should bring them up," and not diminish the estate, "which I am sure is a good Virginia estate." Mention of the next court held at Mr. Carter's house.

Appraisment of Elias Edmonds's estate, late of Corotoman River, Lanc., June 26, 1654. Total, 9211 lbs. and 1471 lbs. tob.

Inventory of Mr. George Eaton, 16,601 lbs. tob., Oct. 12, 1653.

Will of Robt. Chambers mentions ½ part of a bark he bought of Jas. Brown of Charles Town in New England. To my landlord in Boston, Wm. Merz. To my landlady Crabtree. To be distributed to the poor of God's church in New Eng. Friend John Weir all my great shallop, to sell and carry home the proceeds and distribute among my friends, viz.: My mother-in-law, three aunts, sister Elizabeth, to Francis Weir, Hannah Place. To one poor man living in Kent or Severn 1100 lbs. tob. To James Parker of Henry Creek, to Anthony Fullgham. To Mrs. Taylor one cow at Mr. Fullgham's. Date Feb. 1653. ROBERT CHAMBERS.

Will of Thos. Sax, the unworthy servant of God, a legacy to Mrs. Dorothy Downman widow; to Robt., second son of Edward Dudley; to Mary Thomson dau. of Robt. Thomson & Mary wife of Robt. T. Date 18 Apl., 1654, THOMAS SAX.

Rawleigh Travers witness to a will 1655.

Statement of Dorothy Downman (she was widow of Wm. D), [mark] as to amount due her from the estate of Wm. Downman. June 12, 1655.

Inventory of Wm. Downman, July 5, 1654.

Deed Dec. 12, 1655, from Abraham Moone of Lanc., selling to Thos. Hanks for 16,000 lbs. tob., his dwelling house, plantation and farm servants, reserving for himself and wife house-room and one servant.

Deed from Jno Meridith, shipwright, of Co. of Lanc., Feb. 1st, 1655.

Power of attorney from Simon Overzee of Linhaven, merchant, to Mr. Wm. Underwood. Feb. 16, 1655. SIMON OVERZEE.

Will of Arthur Dunn. Legatees: godson Chichester Hobert, son of Bartram Hobert, to friend Bartram Hobert, debt to Wm. Ball mentioned; other legatees. Date Nov. 16, 1655. Proved Apl. 15, 1656. ARTHUR DUNN.

Deed Jan. 12, 1655 from Richard Parrott, to Minor Minson and Robt. Kempe for 300 acres lying up the creek at the head of the land where the said R. P. dwells. RICHARD PARROTT.
MARGARET PARROTT.

Inventory of Abraham Moone, Feb. 20, 1655. Total, 18,152 [lbs. tob.]

Deed from Barth. Hoskins, of Eliz. River, planter in Lower Norfolk, to John Greene of London, merchant, 600 acres on so. side of Rap. River. Oct. 13, 1655. BARTH. HOSKINS.

Will of Edwd. Bradshaw (mark), Jan. 17, 1655. Among legatees are John, son of Rice Jones, Winifred dau. of Thos. Griffin. To Thomas Griffin my countryman, &c., &c.

Proved 6th May, 1655.

Will of Rowland Burnham of Rappahannock in Va., intending on a voyage to England. To brother Thomas Holmes of York River and my sister Margary Holmes, a ring each; friend Francis Cole of Rap. River, and Alice his wife, a ring each, and £10 to Alice Cole to be laid out in plate; to my son John Burnham a negro; to dau. Elleanor Burnham a negro; to two eldest sons, Thos. and Jno. Burnham, two English youths, and three negroes; to dau. Elleanor and son Francis 3 English servants; to sons John and Francis and dau. Elleanor one-half of cattle; sons Thomas, John and Francis, and dau. Elleanor one-half of hogs; to sons John and Francis and dau. Elleanor ⅔ of next crop, the other third to belong to their mother Alice Burnham my wife. Divides hoes, nails, &c. To sons and daughter ⅔ of all rugs, bedding, &c. Divides household furniture in various proportions. All my lands being two dividents on south side of Rap. River where I now live I give to three sons; to wife Alice rest of estate in Va. viz.: 5 English servants, 4 negroes, half of cattle, ⅓ of next crop, all beds, &c., in the house, all plate in the house, linnen, &c., all such plate as shall come from England for her this year. Friend Francis Cole and brother Thos. Holmes overseers. Date Feb. 12, 1655.

Proved Jan. 14, 1656. ROW. BURNHAM.

Will of Thomas Bries of Rap. in Va., gent. To wife Martha whole estate in England and Virginia.

Date Apl. 24, 1657. THOMAS BRIES.

May 19, 1658.

Will of Francis Cole (mark), wife and daughters Frances and Mary.

Will of Oliver Segar (mark), very sick: legatees, eldest son Oliver Segar, wife Elleanor, dau. Elizabeth, son Randolph, friends Nicholas Cocke and Rd. Lee.

Date Jan. 24, 1658.

Proved March 30, 1659.

Will of Margaret Grymes of Lanc. widow—long afflicted and visited under the hand of the Almighty. Legatees: Son Wm. Raughton; Thomas Raughton, son of Wm. Raughton; daughter Anne White; son-in-law Will White, to Will White, the younger; daughter Francis Rootes; "my son Wraughton." Date Feb. 18, 1658. Proved March 30, 1659.

Will of Peter Montague, March 27, 1659: To wife Cisely one-third of estate; to my two sons, Peter and Will Montague, all my land lying on Rap river, and if they die without issue, the land to be sold and proceeds divided between my three daughtsrs, Ellen, Margaret and Elizabeth, and Anne the child of Anne, the late wife of John Jadwyn. The other two-thirds of my personal estate to my four children, Peter, Will, Margaret and Elizabeth. To my dau. Ellen, the wife of Wm. Thompson, 1,000 lbs. tob. Wife and son Peter ex.

Proved May 25, 1659. PETER MONTAGUE.

Will of Barham Obert—Legatees: Son Barham Obert (land and negroes); son Chichester Obert (land); daughter Lettice Obert (land); dau. Agotha Obert (land); wife Anne (land &c.); divides among the personal estate. Date Nov. 30, 1659.

Proved Jan. 25, 1659. BARHAM OBERT.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CROSHAW—WEST—GRAVES—WHITE. Joseph Croshaw, J. P. of York County, 1655, and subsequent years, major of militia, member of H. of B. in 1659 and 1660, died 10th April, 1667. Married 1. ——— ——— 2. Perhaps widow Finch [the index of the oldest book (1644–1649) in the clerk's office at Yorktown, the front pages being torn away, has "Croshaw's joynture to M^rs ffinch," "his bond to menteyne Elizabeth ffinch," "his bond for a heifer to Betty ffinch." Henry Finch brother of Sir John Finch was in the Council, 1631–'33.] 3. Anne ———, relict of Augustine Hodges, who d. after Jan. 25, 1660–'61, and she remar. Croshaw before July 24, 1661, and died July 20, 1663. 4. Margaret ——— (d. Sept. 30, 1664), widow of Daniel Tucker who had Dorothy Tucker. (D. T. mar. 1st Capt. Bryan Smith of New Kent and 2^d Hugh Owen, the lawyer.) 5. Mary ——, widow of Thomas Bromfield (d. Sept. 1665). She survived him and married 3dly Clement Marsh. Issue of Cro-

shaw by his first wife: Benjamin and Joseph (godsons of Dr. John Broch), living in 1646, but d. s. p. Rachel married to Ralph Graves before 1656; Mary mar. to Henry White before 1661; and Unity, wife of Col. John West, nephew of Lord Delaware. The 3d wife must have married three times as she had a daughter living in 1661 by name Jane Bignall. By the 5th wife [she had Anne Bromfield by 1st marr.] he had Joseph, who married, but d. s. p.; and Col. John West received the whole estate of Major Croshaw. His home was called "Poplar Neck," and was sold by Col. West and Unity, his wife, in 1687 to Edmund Jenings, Secretary of State, who named it "Rippon Hall," and died there June 2, 1727.

Ralph[1] Graves (d. May 9, 1667), headright to Croshaw, had Anne, Ralph[2], William and Mary. His widow, Rachel, m., 2dly, Richard Barnes, and d. April 20, 1669.

Ralph[2] Graves m. his cousin, Unity, d. of Henry and Mary (Croshaw) White, and had Ralph[3] (d. Feb. 1748–9,) who m. 1st Mary d. of William Pinkethman and 2dly Elizabeth ——, and had William[4], Henry, Richard[4], Richard Croshaw, Unity m. William Hilliard, Elizabeth m. ——— Stone. William[4] died in 1758, and had Ralph[5], John, Henry Brown, Mary m. ——— Winfrey, Susannah m. —— Powers, and Sally. Ralph[5], son of William[4], mar. Letitia Power, dau. of Major John Power of New Kent County (his will was proved in York County, 15th Feb. 1768) and had Letitia Power Graves, "his heiress," who m. John M. Gregory, father of Gov. John M. Gregory who was born July 8, 1804.

Richard[4] Graves, of New Kent County, m. Dyonisia—and had Charles Henry (b. 1753), Mary, William (b. 1756), Ralph (b. 1758), and Sarah Cobb.

Richard Croshaw[4] m. before 1771 Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Valentine.

Capt. Richard Croshaw was brother of Major Joseph Croshaw and was b. in 1621 and d. in April, 1669; m. Elizabeth ——, and left Benjamin d. s. p. [as Benjamin was a name given to a son by each brother it was probably the name of their father], Rachel who m. John Walker, of St. Steven's Parish in King and Queen County, Margaret d. s. p., and Elizabeth who m. Rie Jones of York County. [The latter's will was proved May 24, 1697; he had Morris Jones, Rebecca, and other children. In 1724, Elizabeth, admr. of Richard Croshaw Walker, was wife to Christopher Beverley. Croshaw is sometimes written Crosher in the records.]

[Authorities for the above are: York County Records, Bruton Parish Register, Sainsbury MSS., Ludwell MSS., and St. Peter's Parish Register. The Abingdon Parish Register has interesting data about a family of Graves, in which Thomas, John and Benjamin occur as family names. These entries will be given in the next number.]

AMERICAN BOOK-PLATES.—The editor asks the kind interest of the public in the good work of Mr. Charles Dexter Allen, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Allen proposes to publish a book on American book-plates, and patriotically desires the South to be fitly represented. Book-plates are often valuable by representing the coat-of-arms borne by the family when using them. When they do not represent arms, they express in some degree the character of the user. These plates are found in many old books in Virginia, and Mr. Allen would be gratified to represent them in his work. Old books and other property are perfectly safe with him, and will, to the writer's experience, be promptly returned. Look over your libraries and the libraries of your friends and *do* write to Mr. Allen. So much has perished! Let us save the rest.

FAUNTLEROY.—Mr. Christopher Johnston sends the following extract:

"3d. August 1663. I receiv'd this letter & a letter from yr Lopp for Coll Fontele Roy & a warrant for him, both whch I carried wth me to Virginia, but afore I could gett it sent to him he was dead, soe that I have the warrant & shall keepe it untill ye Lopp shall further direct in't"—*Calvert Papers I. pp.* 236-237.

BEVERLEY.—In the QUARTERLY for January, 1893, it is stated that Mrs. Chew's father was Robert Beverley. See "Spotsylvania County.—Marriage Licenses." Mr. Stanard, who compiled the paper, writes that the correct name of Miss Beverley, who became Mrs. Chew, and also of all the Miss Beverleys mentioned was Harry Beverley and not Robert Beverley.

SANFORD.—In Worthy's "Practical Heraldry," p. 168, is given as an example of the use of wills, the statement that Dorothy Tucker of Exeter, widow made will May 13, 1693 (pro. June 30 1693), and left a small legacy to "seven poor widows of the City of Exeter," and her interest & term of years in certain houses to her brother John Sanford of Va & her cousin Ann Chilcott. Hotten's "Immigrants" shows that a Jno Sanford went from England to Barbadoes and that Oct 1, 1679 he left that island for Virginia.

In Va Calendar of State Papers, I, 18 is: "Petition of Porter

Smith agast one John Sanford, in relation to joint ownership of a vessel trading to Jamaica etc."

WAYLES, JOHN, of the "Forest" in Charles City Co was born in Lancaster, England, in 1715. He was King's attorney in 1756. He married three times, according to Randall's "Life of Jefferson," but his last wife's name was not Martha but Elizabeth, and he mentions four daughters in his will. Martha, the youngest of these, was born in 1749, married 1st Bathurst Skelton (b. June 1744 and d. 1768) His will was proved in Charles City Court 30 Sept, 1768,—devisees: his wife Martha, and son John, who d. s. p. The widow, Martha, m. 2dly Thomas Jefferson President U. S. According to Randal one of her half-sisters married Francis Eppes, son of Lewellin Eppes, Clerk of Charles City Co, which last was son of Col. Littlebury Eppes (Inventory presented in 1737). Francis Eppes was father of John Wayles Eppes, a distinguished member of Congress. Another daughter married Fulwar Skipwith. But Slaughter's account is different. (Slaughter's "Bristol Parish"). The will of John Wayles, proved Sept 1st 1771 by the oaths of Joseph Harris, who declared that he wrote the will, and of Francis Eppes, mentions as living in 1760 daus. Elizabeth, Tabitha, Anne and Martha; gives to his wife, Elizabeth, all the slaves devised to her by the will of Reuben Skelton. By a codicil in 1770 gives 200£ to Robert Skipwith, Esq., and mentions 3 grand children Richard Eppes, John Wayles Eppes and Patty Jefferson. Witnesses to the codicil Anderson Bryan and Henry Skipwith. The will of Henry Skipwith, b. Oct 22, 1714, was proved in York Co Feb 21, 1736, leaves the estate given by the will of Sir William Skipwith deceased, his father, to his sisters Ann, Sarah, Mrs Mary Kemp, and Dorothy [Randall's "Life of Jefferson," Slaughter's Bristol Parish, Charles City Records, York Records]

BLAIKLEY.—The spelling on the tomb in Bruton churchyard is "Blaikley," and not "Blackley," as published in Virginia Historical Society Papers, Volume XI. To information in last QUARTERLY add will of John Kaidyee of Queen Mary's Port (Williamsburg) pr. 21 Feb., 1742: "Unkle Frederick Bryan, kinsmen Charles and John Rudder, and John Whitehead: cousin Mary Blaikley and her sisters, Casson, and Elizabeth."

CALTHORPE—BACON.—Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., sends the following, by which it appears that the grandmother of Christopher Calthorpe was *not* a daughter of Francis

Bacon (see QUARTERLY for October, 1893), but a daughter of John Bacon of Hesset:

"At Cockthorpe, North Greenhoe Hundred, Co Norfolk, England there is still preserved in the church a monumental Tablet at the East End of the South Aisle, with two coloured Shields:

1. Chequy or and azure, a fesse ermine, *Calthorp.*

2. *Calthorp*, impaling, Argent, on a fesse engrailed gules, between three escutcheons of the last, as many mullets of the first, *Bacon* of Hesset. *Crest:* A boar's head couped, (*Calthorp*, A boar's head couped at the neck azure, bristled and tusked or.—*Bl. Norf.* ix. 218)

'To God and posterity, in assured hope of a joyful resurrection, resteth the body of Sr James Calthorp, Knight, and Dame Barbara his wife, daughter to John Bacon of Hesset, Esqre. By her he had 8 sons and 6 daughters, in whose several marriages and issue the ancient glory of ye family (resting then chiefly and almost solely in himself) did reflorish and is dilatated into many of the best houses of this country. He was buried the 16th day of June, A. D. 1615, and of his age 57. The said Dame Barbara surviving him, and much comforted with the sight of 193 of her children and their offspring, at the age of 86 years exchanged this life for a better upon the 3^d day of November, 1639.'

'Behold, children are the inheritance of the Lord,
And the fruit of the womb his reward. Ps. 127, 3.'"

From Farrer's "Church Heraldry" of Norfolk, II. 345.

BALLARD.—Thomas Ballard b. 1630; buried March 24, 1689. Clerk of York County in 1652 and for many years later. Burgess from James City in 1666, member of the council in 1675, speaker of H. of B. in 1680. His case as a creditor of "Bacon the rebel" was in 1686 represented to the King by the council. Married Anne ——, who died Sept 26, 1678. William Thomas of York Co, whose wife was Anne ——, calls Ballard "son-in-law" and Sarah Henman and Jane Hillier wife of John Hillier, "daughters-in-law." Ballard's wife was captured by Bacon, and placed, with other ladies of the Council, upon his breastworks before Jamestown, where their white aprons warned Berkeley from attack. Capt Robert Baldrey [J. P., of York, came to Virginia in 1635, aged 18, and died in 1675] left his estate to the following children of Col. Ballard: John, eldest son, Thomas, Lydia, Elizabeth and Margaret. In 1694, Capt Thomas Ballard was sheriff of York Co and his brother, Francis (probably not born in 1675), sub-sheriff. John, I think, died without issue before 1694.

THE PARISH REGISTERS AND VESTRY BOOKS.—It is certainly mortifying to have to record the failure of the Virginia Historical Society to secure an act of the Legislature, recently adjourned, for copying the few remaining parish registers and vestry books, now scattered throughout the State and so full of family and historic interest. The copies were to be deposited in the new fire-proof Library. The sum asked for the purpose was a mere trifle; and the bill, had it been put to the vote of the House of Delegates, would have certainly passed. The unreasoning opposition of one or two members of the Finance Committee of the House of Delegates delayed the favorable report which the bill received till too late to be reached on the calendar. The previous Legislature had come up nobly to the mark, and provided for a new Library and for the copying of the county records to 1700.

HARVIE—GREENE.—

Nicholas Harvie = Jane = Thomas Greene
Came to Md. 1641; granted manor of St. Joseph's 25 Jany 1642 | Came to Md. 1641; remar^{d} before 1654 | of Elizth River, Lowr Norfolk Co. Va. living 1654.

Frances Harvie — George Beckwith
dau. & h. of Nich^{s}. of Potomac River, Md.
marr^{d}. before 1657.

From Maryland Land Records, Lib. 1, fol., 129; Lib. 3, fol. 216, 336. (Communicated by Christopher Johnston, Esq.)

DUKE.—Charles Hansford, in his will proved July 24, 1702, mentions his daughter Lydia, wife of Mr. Henry Duke—H. D. was J. P. of James City 1680, burgess 1692, 1699; councillor 1703. The Ludwell MSS. mentions, in 1724, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Duke; and James Duke, Gent., "surviving Exor. of Henry Duke, Esq." In January, 1656, George Duke, then a prisoner to the Parliamentarians at Exeter, petitioned to be transported to Virginia, which was granted. James Duke, sheriff of James City in 1719. John Duke married Jane, daught. of Lt. Col. John Scasbrooke, of York County. John Duke, their son, who married Susannah ——, was living in 1697. Henry, son of Mr. Henry Duke of James City Co., living in 1767.—York Co. Records.

SERVANTS.—According to the York Co. Va. books, Thomas Bell, by appointment from Robert Cornwell, "Deputy Registrar of the Office appointed by Letters patent for that purpose," entered the indentures of John Graves of Brackley, Northamptonshire, carpenter, as a servant for four years to Richard Kitchener of Virginia, 19 Feb.

1697. Similar entries are noticed in other years. Dr. A. G. Grinnan sends an extract from "Notes and Queries," 1884: "June 1691. A grant from William III unto Edward Thompson of the office for registering all servants y^t^ shall go voluntarily or be sent to his Majesty's plantations in America, for 21 years, with all fees thereto belonging," &c. Can any one inform the editor where the records of this office are preserved in London? The statistics as to servants in the colony would be interesting.

LENOX LIBRARY.—The attention of Virginia students is called to the good work done by this Library. Mr. Wilberforce Eames, the kind and accomplished Librarian, writes: "We are trying to improve our collection of the early laws, sessions acts, and legislative journals before 1785, and would be glad to know of any opportunity to purchase that may come to your notice. It may interest you to know that this Library has a copy of the printed *Charter, Transfer and Statutes of the College of William and Mary* in Latin and English, printed at Williamsburg by William Hunter in 1758, with the autograph of Rev. Samuel Davies, President of the College of New Jersey: "The Gift of the Rev^d^. D^r^. Dawson, President of the College of Wm. & Mary." Our Trustees would not consent to exchange for the William and Mary Charter, but they would be glad to purchase any desiderata for our collection. The Lenox Library possesses, probably, the best and largest collection of early printed books on Virginia in America, printed before 1700. Our original copy of Hariot's *Virginia* of 1588 is the only copy in this country, so far as I know, and we have nearly all the early tracts and broadsides issued before 1630. And we have the original Williamsburg edition of the Washington journal, 1754. It is only recently that we have begun to buy the laws, most of these in inclosed list having been purchased this year: Lenox Library has *Virginia Laws:* 1662, Laws of Virginia now in force (Morison) 82 pp. F^o^. 1704, Abridgement of Laws in force, 304 pp. 8°. 1727, Acts of Assembly, 1662-1715, 391 pp. F^o^. 1733, Collection of Acts of Assembly, 622 pp. F^o^. 1737, Exact Abridgement of Public Acts (Mercer), 345 pp. 8°. 1756, Acts 1st Session, 28 pp. F^o^. 1756, Acts 2d Session, 4 pp. F^o^. 1757, Acts 3d Session 48 pp. F^o^. 1758, Acts 2d Session, 2 pp. F^o^. 1759, Acts 3d Session 36 pp. F^o^. 1759, Acts 4th Session, 8 pp. F^o^. 1760, Acts 5th Session, 6 pp. F^o^. 1760, Acts 6th Session, 6 pp. F^o^. 1760, Acts 7th Session, 7 pp. F^o^. 1761, Acts 7th Session, 9-50 pp. F^o^. 1761, Acts 1st Session, 14 pp. F^o^. 1762, Acts 2d Session, 2 pp. F^o^. 1762, Acts 3d

Session, 10 pp. F°. 1762, Acts 4th Session, 52 pp. F°. 1769, Acts of Assembly now in force, 577 pp. F°. 1770, Acts 1st Session, 80 pp. F°. 1785, Collection of Public Acts General Assembly, 1768–'83, 235 pp. F°. 1772, Journal of the House of Burgesses, 164 pp. 1788, Debates and other Proceedings of this Convention of Virginia, convened at Richmond, on Monday, the 2d day of June, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention. Petersburg: Printed by Hunter and Prentis, 1788–'89. 3 vols. 8°." Mr. Eames writes further: "Since my last letter I have procured the Virginia Acts of Assembly for 1734, 1736, 1738, and 1740, all original editions. Also the continuation of Mercer's Abridgement 1739, and the Reprint of 1759. And the original editions of the Acts of 1771 and 1772."

"THE NATION'S" CRITICISM.—The opinions of the New York *Nation* are always weighty. In its issue of February 22d, it justly criticises the failure of the paper entitled "Names of Princess Anne County (Va.) slave-holders who, during the year 1810, owned ten or more slaves," published in the January QUARTERLY, to state "the number or proportion of small owners of slaves, and the source of the list given." The source is the papers in the clerk's office of Princess Anne county, and a fuller statement of the slave-owners will appear in a subsequent issue. The *Nation*, while saying "there was never a census of American slave-holders," apparently adopts the claim of "their partisans," that the total number did not exceed 350,000. This estimate was popular also with the partisans on the other side—the Abolitionists,—since it lent support to their claim that the South and the Union were dominated by a slave oligarchy. Their plan, as voiced by Seward in his Rochester speech, was to frighten men into believing that the innumerable freemen of the North were in imminent danger of being "gobbled up" by a ferocious handful of slave-owners who would open markets again in Boston and New York, in "the bodies and souls of men." The ridiculous features of the case never seemed to occur to them. Extremes meet always, and there was perhaps no essential difference but their environment between "the higher law" anarchists and the fire-eating part of the slave-holders. For the present, it may suffice to quote the language of an Englishman "In considering the proportion of the population pecuniarily interested in slave property, those having expectations must be taken into account: and when this is done, I believe that it will be found that three-fourths or more of the native-born citizens are thus interested."—*Ten Years in the United States*, by D. W. Mitchel

London, 1862. It was also a fond notion with the anti-slavery partisans, that the increased stubbornness of the slave-owners in 1856 and thereabouts was due to the increased price of slave property. But it is readily shown from the inventories that the price of negroes only kept pace with the price of other personalty. Thus, if the price of slaves in 1682 was between £12 10s. and £20 16s., the price of good horses was between £1 5s. and £2. If good negroes brought $700 in 1856, horses brought between $100 and $300. The *Nation's* critic entirely disregards the fact that the violence of the Abolitionists provoked counter-violence. Nor is it just to regard the language of Judge Tyler, when wounded by an uncalled-for attack upon Williamsburg, as indicative of an inherent bias towards secession in the Southern mind. Judge Tyler's patriotism in the Revolution was unquestioned, and Mr. Madison states that the passage of the resolution by the Virginia Legislature for the Annapolis Convention was entirely due to him. The Federal Convention resulted from the Annapolis Convention. Judge Tyler was for a stronger government than the old Articles permitted, but not for the undefined powers of the new Constitution. In the State Convention, seven years before his letter, he said that "he wanted it to be handed down to posterity that he opposed the wicked clause" of the Constitution engrafted by New England, Georgia, and South Carolina, for keeping open the slave-trade; and among the last letters that he wrote was one in which he said that "he would die in the good old cause [of the Revolution], still hoping that there would not be wanting patriots enough to hold the helm of government for many centuries to come, and again bring it back to first principles." The grumbling of Judge Tyler in 1795, in a private letter, was assuredly something vastly different from the organized efforts and public resolves of the Abolitionists "to dissolve the American Union," and it is not entirely fair in the *Nation's* critic to pass by the threats and other evidences of ill-nature to the Union on the part of Northern men, other than Abolitionists, of which there is abundant proof in those old days.

VOLUME I. OF QUARTERLY.—The demand for the QUARTERLY has rendered it necessary to re-issue the four numbers of Volume I. It will appear in book form, revised and with index, not later, it is hoped, than May 1. To those who have paid for Volume 1. and received the numbers as they came out, it will be furnished at $2; to all others at $3.

BOOK REVIEWS.

NOTES ON THE SURNAMES OF FRANCES, FRANCIS, FRENCH, ETC., IN SCOTLAND, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCHES OF THORNDYKE. *By A. D. Weld French, author of the "Index Armorial," Fellow of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, &c.* Boston. 1893.

Mr. French has brought the spirit of the true scholar and genealogist to the arrangement of this work. It contains a multitude of suggestive facts, and the only adverse criticism to which perhaps his book is subject is its lack of an index. In this busy life of ours an index becomes the soul of a book. It may be said of Mr. French's work, and others similar to it, that they are the neccessary conditions of a true history of the people. Family relations are potential in state and church, and are factors such as the modern historian cannot overlook.

EDWARD GODFREY: (1584–1664), HIS LIFE, LETTERS, AND PUBLIC SERVICES. *By Charles Edward Banks, M. D.* Privately printed in 1887. The Riverside Press: Cambridge.

Edward Godfrey was the first governor of Maine, and the author tells the story of the fraudulent seizure of his territory by the Massachusetts authorities, with careful selections from the records. The experience of Godfrey was somewhat similar to that of William Clayborne in respect to his little Island of Kent, seized by the Maryland authorities. But Godfrey was not the fighter that Clayborne was, and Massachusetts had no trouble in carrying out her designs. The book is beautifully printed, and shows much research.

THE GOODWINS OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. *Compiled for James Junius Goodwin.* Hartford, Conn.: Brown and Gross. 1891.

These are good old New England people, of the kind that have built up the waste places by energy, perseverance, and pluck. The record of the family during more than two hundred years is highly honorable. Among those who have contributed to this important work is the eminent genealogist, Henry F. Waters, to whom New England and Virginia are alike grateful for important investigations. We are lately indebted to him for ascertaining the English ancestry of Maj. James Goodwin, whose descendants have figured prominently in Virginia history.

VIRGINIA, 1492–1892. A brief review of the discovery of the Continent of North America, with a history of the executives of the colony and Commonwealth of Virginia. In two parts. *By Margaret Vowell Smith.* Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. 1893.

This is a very convenient work to the student of Virginia history. Miss

Smith deserves much praise for her labors, and I cordially commend her work to the patronage of the public. Virginia has had 116 chief magistrates, and Miss Smith gives a neat biography of each. Besides these sketches, Miss Smith gives a number of very important public papers, among which the journal of the first House of Burgesses in 1619–'20 is especially interesting.

GREAT COMMANDERS—GENERAL JOHNSTON. *By Robert M. Hughes.* New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1893.

Mr. Hughes is a great-nephew of General Johnston, and adds to extraordinary native power and force as a writer the zealous interest of a near relative. The author's familiarity with military operations is very striking, and his graphic account of the scenes in which General Johnston bore so prominent a part seizes at once upon the imagination and the understanding. The fearful odds against which the South contended in the late war are vividly portrayed, and the forceful effect of the author's history is much increased by the temperate nature of his language and the care with which his facts are drawn from original documents. It is probable, however, that Mr. Hughes has dwelt too much on Johnston's difficulties with Davis. It is undoubtedly true that in spite of Davis's alleged hostility to Johnston, he gave him command, in the outset, of the post where glory was most likely to be obtained—the Department of Northern Virginia, entrusted with the defence of the Confederate capital. It is also true that the retirement of Johnston from the command of the army of the Department of Tennessee was greatly due to the popular clamor. That the removal was a great error is conceded by everybody. Mr. Hughes does not seem to appreciate in any particular Mr. Davis's difficulties, which must have been gigantic. When one compares the operations of the United States in the war of 1812 with the exertions of the South in the war of 1861–'65, the actions of the former appear almost like the work of pigmies, though the white population must have been about the same. That the South could equip such splendid armies, and display such prodigious enthusiasm, is one of the best vindications of its claim to independence. It made the war truly one of subjugation on the part of the North, and the term "rebellion" truly farcical. It was a war of nations. Mr. Hughes might also have saved some of his praise of Grant and Sherman for that noble Northern gentleman, George B. McClellan, who conducted war in our midst in the way that rendered illustrious the Union name. While he was in command here, there was no burning of private residences, no destruction of private property; but his whole march up this Peninsula was accompanied with all the humanity worthy of a great general and the representative of a great people. It was reserved for such men as Wild, Wheeler, and company to convert the smiling face of the country into a howling wilderness of ruin. Mr. Hughes's knowledge of localities is intimate and correct. Some little defects may exist, *e. g.*, his calling Kingsmill plantation (named from the original proprietor, Richard Kingsmill, a member of the Virginia Assembly,) "King's Mill," and his failing to bring out other features of this section besides "impassable swamps," and "extensive creeks" emptying into the rivers. It is equally true that between the creeks, crossing the Peninsula ridge-like, the land is of a high-table character (except in the Pocosin district), admirably adapted for cultivation and an abundant population. These little

matters, however, detract but slightly from the value of Mr. Hughes's work, which cannot be over estimated.

Great Commanders.—General Scott. *By Gen. Marcus J. Wright.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1894.

The variety and length of service of the subject of this memoir must have made the work no easy task. Gen. Wright wields an able pen and his sketch is a decided success. The book, which is a duodecimo of 350 pages, is full of interesting facts, and Gen. Wright is especially to be congratulated on the happy effect of his summaries of circumstances in which the portrait of Scott is displayed at different times to the best advantage. It may be readily conceded that, perhaps with two exceptions (Gens. Jackson and Taylor), Scott was the ablest man of his profession, before the war, in America. But this general concession to the merits of Gen. Scott hardly justifies the extent of Gen. Wright's eulogies. Scott's life on the whole must have been a decidedly unsatisfactory one to himself. Scott figured in four wars, and of none of them was he the hero. Gen. Jackson bore off the honors of the war of 1812, Gen. Worth of the war with the Seminoles, Gen. Taylor of the war with Mexico, and his resignation followed close upon the disgrace of Bull Run. Apart from his personal weaknesses—his admitted vanity and prejudices—there are some things in his conduct not at all creditable to him as a soldier, *e. g.*, his playing sick in order to spy out the movements of the nullifiers (61-64), his refusing to grant the request of the foreign consuls for time to permit the neutrals and women and children to withdraw from Vera Cruz in 1847 (page 169), his levying money on the city of Mexico for the support of his army and running the Mexican revenues, and his weakness in noticing anonymous letters by which he provoked the quarrel with Gen. Worth. Nothing is more melancholy than Scott's last days. He was physically disabled for three years, according to his own statement, and yet held on to his honors as commander-in-chief till he was actually ignored into resignation by McClellan and Lincoln. The former paid no attention to his orders, and the President's praise, when accepting his resignation, was cheaply given after studious failure to call McClellan to account. In addition, Scott could not help feeling that he was suspected by his Northern friends as a Virginian born, and that he had incurred the hatred of all his kin in Virginia for arraying himself with the enemies of his State, many of whom were filled with the resentments of generations.

Turning from Scott to the author, it may be objected that in some of his accounts Gen. Wright has failed to give the full historic significance. I specify the tariff and Texas measures. It is true that the Southern States disapproved of nullification, and that even in South Carolina there was an anti-nullification party. But on the subject of the tariff and coercion there was but one sentiment throughout the South. A blow struck in 1833 and the whole South would have flown to arms, as it did in 1861. The issue would not have been doubtful at that time, even though a far more able President than Lincoln sat in the chair. Two things would have offsetted this disadvantage, the imperfect means of communication then existing, and the population of the sections, which was not so vastly disproportionate as in 1861.

General Wright follows Benton in his account of the circumstances leading

to the Mexican war. It was Benton's plan and the plan of the Abolitionists o make Calhoun, as the ultra slave-owner, responsible for the Mexican war. But Calhoun offered no resolutions in 1836, as General Wright says he did, and he afterwards denied that he took a leading part in the discussion about Texas at that time. Negotiations were already pending for Texas when Gilmer wrote his letter in 1842-'43. Gilmer did not correspond with Calhoun until late in the year 1843. Gilmer was not "the particular friend of Calhoun," but one of the "corporal's guard" of President Tyler, and later his Secretary of the Navy. The negotiations were kept strictly secret, and Calhoun knew nothing about them till he became Secretary of State. Brown sent Gilmer's letter to Jackson and received one in reply, but Jackson had always been in favor of annexation, and was not trapped into approval as alleged. Long before his letter was published he had written numerous other letters to the President and to members of Congress, emphatically in favor of the rumored policy of annexation. The letter to Gilmer did not appear first in the *Enquirer*, as Benton alleges, but in the *National Intelligencer*, which had already announced the fact of the treaty. Calhoun expressly stated that he thought the moment "very unpropitious for annexation," and that "he strongly protested against accepting office" under Mr. Tyler. After the defeat of the treaty in the Senate he advised that no further efforts be made. [See on the Texas question, Calhoun's Speeches, IV., 333, 369; Yoakum's Texas, II., page 423, note; 425; Letters and Times of the Tylers, II. ; Anson Jones's Official Correspondence.]

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, January, 1894. Philip A. Bruce, editor, Richmond, Virginia.

This valuable periodical fairly outdid itself in this issue. The content are varied and exceedingly valuable. We have, first, the report of Joseph Bayan, the President of the Virginia Hirtorical Society, the Constitution of the Society, and the long list of members, chiefly due to the persistence and energy of Mr Bruce, the editor of the Magazine and the Secretary of the Society. In fact, the student of Virginia history cannot do without this excellent periodical, and all should join in sustaining it. Contents: "Proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society;" "Public Officers in Virginia, 1680;" "Letters of William Fitzhugh;" "Virginia Troops in French and Indian Wars;" Discourse of the Old Company;" "Abstract of Virginia Land Patents;" "Historical Notes and Queries;" "Necrology of Virginia Historical Society, 1893;" "Book Reviews;" "Publications Received." The foot-notes to many of these papers are more valuable than the papers themselves.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, January, 1894. New York.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY HISTORICAL REGISTER, January, 1894.

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